FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 AUGUST 1985

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held talks in Damascus, during which they discussed the security situation in Lebanon and promoting Lebanese national reconciliation and reforms, Damascus radio reported. The meeting was also attended by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and on the Syrian side by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq Al-Shar', the radio added. The Syrian president, in an interview broadcast by Beirut radio, said the talks were "good" and "useful," adding that the spirit of dialogue in Lebanon is more evident than ever before. According to Damascus television, Al-Asad received Amal movement leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt after meeting Al-Jumayyil. At a news conference carried by Beirut radio, the Lebanese president called his meeting with Al-Asad "extremely cordial and positive" and praised the Syrian president for his "colossal efforts" to assist Lebanon. He said the National Union Front (NUF) program is a positive basis for national dialogue. Al-Jumayyil also blamed the PLO for the "current chaos" in Lebanon, stressing that the country has paid a high price for the PLO's behavior and is not prepared to pay it again.

Reacting to Junblatt's interpretation of the NUF program, a Phalangist Party Political Bureau statement carried by Voice of Lebanon radio said the party rejects the program if it is a solution imposed by "material force" on all factions and parties and an approach to partitioning rather than uniting Lebanon.

Arab Summit

A WAKH report, citing the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, reported that the summit final session on 9 August will issue a final statement without practical resolutions, waiting instead for the next Arab summit.

Israel

U.S. State Department official John Whitehead told Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin that during his recent meeting with King Husayn, the Jordanian leader made it clear that the list of Palestinians presented to the Americans for the joint delegation is final, *HA'ARETZ* reported.

In another development, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said government ministers agree that if Israel enters negotiations with Jordan the government could offer self-rule for inhabitants of the territories, Jerusalem radio reported. He emphasized, however, that Israel will not allow the territories to become a base for terrorism, and will act against provocateurs and perpetrators of attacks. Meanwhile, Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev told Jerusalem radio that Israel has appealed to Jordan through public and other channels to remove "terrorist headquarters" from its territory. He added that these headquarters have not been designated targets for military action.

A senior political source at the Prime Minister's Office told *HADASHOT* that Peres is planning a summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak as early as next month, with or without the Likud's approval.

In a separate development, a Foreign Ministry announcement reported by Jerusalem radio denied charges by Nicaragua's president that Israel is arming and training rebels fighting the Sandinista regime. The announcement said the only contacts between Israel and Nicaragua were over an attempt to resume diplomatic relations, and any Israeli-made weapons used by rebels must have been obtained from a third party.

Iran

President 'Ali Khamene'i, in an election speech broadcast by Tehran radio, said nations throughout the world "greatly desire" favorable relations with Iran and consider such relations "a cause for prestige." Noting that the country was unstable and the economy was "extremely bad" when the last presidential elections took place in 1981, Khamene'i said the situation today is "entirely different." He said Iran has brought pressure on U.S. "world-devouring" policies, and President Reagan now openly declares he is threatened by Iran and several other countries.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran continued its offensive northwest of the Al-Azim marshes, destroying an Iraqi commando battalion and killing 100 enemy troops, Tehran radio reported.

Egypt

An Egyptian major general said both the United States and Egypt benefited from the "Bright Star" military maneuvers which concluded 8 August, MENA reported.

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Proceedings of Arab Summit in Casablanca

Closed Session Held

GF081658 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1645 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 8 Aug (SPA) — Their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses the leaders and the heads of the delegations taking part in the extraordinary Arab summit conference resumed their sessions this evening. They held a closed session to discuss the issues on the summit agenda.

Committees Formed

GF080859 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 8 Aug (QNA) — QNA has learned that, in its first session, which ended late yesterday, the extraordinary Arab summit has decided to form two committees to resolve Arab differences.

The first committee includes the UAE, Morocco, and Mauritania. It is responsible for resolving differences between Iraq and Libya.

The second committee includes Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. It is responsible for resolving differences between Syria and Jordan.

The conference also decided to form a committee to draw up the resolutions of the extraordinary Arab summit. The committee includes seven countries: Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, and Palestine. It will meet early today and present its decisions to the conference's evening session.

During the first session, the conference discussed four subjects: resolving Arab differences; the Palestinian issue; the Iraq-Iran war; and the situation in the Horn of Africa, at the request of Sudan.

It was learned that in his address King Husayn asserted to the session that Jordan does not seek to act unilaterally or to replace the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He explained the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative and urged the Arab countries to support it. He pointed out that backing down will prevent some countries from carrying out their responsibilities, and thus the Palestinian issue will return to stagnation.

AL-ITTIHAD on Summit Statement

GF090806 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Aug (WAKH) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports from Casablanca today that the extraordinary Arab summit will issue a (?detailed) final statement without practical resolutions, waiting for the next Arab summit.

The newspaper reports that the statement will include the forming of a main Arab committee to clear the Arab atmosphere. The most prominent candidate to chair this committee is His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister. There also will be three branch committees to clear the Arab atmosphere between Algeria and Morocco; Syrian and the PLO; and Jordan and Syria.

The newspaper says that the final statement will adopt a draft resolution in favor of Iraq in its war against Iran. The statement will only indicate that it reviewed the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and that it considered it an Arab means to implement the Fes summit resolutions. It also will indicate that the conference will fix a date for the next ordinary Arab summit.

Quoting a Saudi source, *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that during its meeting yesterday the formulation committee reached a number of resolutions of a flexible and acceptable nature for all the Arab delegations participating in the summit so that the extraordinary summit will not widen Arab differences. The source added that King Hassan II of Morocco will head an Arab delegation to visit the United States and the USSR to hold talks on the Middle East situation before the meeting between the two leaders, Reagan and Gorbachev.

Draft Statement Criticizes Iran

GF081836 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1805 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 8 Aug (WAKH) — The draft plan that has been presented by the committee in charge of drafting the final statement to the Arab leaders — who are holding their emergency summit here — denounced Iran's continued efforts to cross Iraq's international border. The draft plan warned Iran against continuing this war against Iraq, an Arab League member, reaffirming the Fes summit resolutions of 1982 which stipulate that any aggression against an Arab country is regarded as aggression against all the Arab countries. It also called on Iran to promptly adhere to a cease-fire and to enter into negotiations to solve the dispute in a way that ensures the rights of the two sides.

The Arab leaders will discuss the draft plan as part of the final statement that will be issued at the summit. The draft plan also expresses the leaders' agony and regret over Iran's insistence to continue the war against Iraq, for launching successive offensives to cross the border, to occupy territory, and to impose its domination over Iraq, thus challenging international laws and norms and belittling all international peace efforts. The draft plan called Iraq's peace efforts as worthy of appreciation.

Further on Draft Statement

JN081732 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1548 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 8 Aug (INA) — A draft resolution submitted by the drafting committee to the Arab leaders at their emergency summit here has condemned Iran's attempts to cross Iraqi borders. The resolution warned Iran against continuing the war against Iraq, which is an Arab League member-state, reiterating the 1982 Fes summit resolution that any aggression against any Arab country is an aggression against all Arab countries. The resolution called on Iran to immediately observe a cease-fire and begin negotiations to solve the dispute in a manner that will ensure the rights of both sides.

The Arab leaders will discuss this resolution in order to include it in their final statement.

The resolution expressed the Arab leaders' anguish and regret that Iran is continuing its war against Iraq and launching one attack after another with the aim of penetrating Iraq's borders, occupying its territory, and imposing its authority on it in violation of international norms and laws and in contempt of international peace endeavors.

The resolution described Iraq's peaceful endeavors as worthy of appreciation.

The resolution, which the Iraqi delegation submitted to the Arab leaders, called for denouncing and condemning Iran for its continuous aggression against Iraq and its attempts to cross its international borders, occupy its territory, and interfere in its internal affairs. It also condemns Iran's insistence on continuing the war and its lack of response to peace endeavors that call for ending the fighting and entering negotiations to solve problems by peaceful means in a manner that ensures the rights of both sides.

Second [as received], the resolution affirms that Iran should immediately observe a cease-fire and respond to peace initiatives in a way that ensures the rights of both sides and establish relations of good neighborliness so that peace and stability will reign in the region in the interest of the Arab and Islamic nations. This affirmation was conveyed to Iran during the 14 March 1984 Arab League emergency session in Baghdad.

Third, the resolution warns Iran again that its continuation of the war against Iraq, which is a member of the Arab League and which has accepted all peace initiatives, will force the Arab countries to review their relations with it and adopt the necessary measures.

Fourth, the resolution confirms the decision adopted by the Arab League Council at its 83d normal session held in Tunis last March, calling for the need to mobilize all efforts to achieve a quick solution to the fighting and to enter negotiations in order to achieve a peaceful, just, and honorable solution to the conflict. The committee charged with following up developments in the war between Iraq and Iran should intensify its efforts and contacts in this respect in light of the duties with which it is entrusted. The committee should present a report within a period of time defined by the summit on the results of its suggestions.

Preparation for Riyadh Summit

GF081523 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Official sources at the extraordinary Arab summit conference, now meeting in Casablanca, have affirmed that by holding the summit Morocco aimed at making proper preparations and providing a suitable climate for the convening of the ordinary Arab summit in Riyadh in November 1985.

The sources said that the formation of two committees to clear Arab differences, formed during the summit's first meeting yesterday, is part of this good preparation which must precede the ordinary summit in order to achieve an Arab consensus in the current circumstances so that the ordinary summit will be able to achieve resolutions and recommendations which will support the Arab stand vis-a-vis its challenges, foremost of which is the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and to bolster efforts to end the Iraq-Iran conflict by peaceful means.

The sources said that the two committees charged with clearing Arab differences will begin their activity in the next few days as part of comprehensive Arab moves and contacts aimed at ending Arab disputes and bolstering unity of Arab ranks.

Final Session Held

GF091154 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 9 Aug (WAKH) — Their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses held the final session of the extraordinary Arab summit at the Royal Palace in Casablanca this afternoon in order to release the final statement of the conference which includes acceptable resolutions on the Iraq-Iran war, a call to both sides to end the conflict by peaceful means [word indistinct], developments of the Palestinian issue, and ending inter-Arab conflicts in preparation for the expected ordinary Arab summit in Riyadh.

Earlier today, the leaders of the Arab countries participating in the conference held numerous side contacts so that the conference would yield the desirable results.

Klibi Announces Final Statement

GF091501 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The sessions of the extraordinary Arab summit conference concluded in Casablanca today following deliberations and meetings that lasted 3 days. The final session was preceded by a closed session in which their majesties, their excellencies, their highnesses, and the heads of the delegations taking part in the conference discussed the draft of the final statement — prepared by a special ministerial committee — and endorsed it as a whole.

The Arab League secretary general presented the final statement of the extraordinary summit conference. He noted that the conference decided to form two committees to clear up the Arab atmospheres. The first committee includes the UAE, Morocco, and Mauritania. The role of this committee is to clear up the relations between Iraq and Libya. The second committee includes the Kingdom [of Saudi Arabia] and Tunisia and will reconcile the differences between Syria and Jordan and between Syria and Iraq.

Klibi urged the concerned countries to respond positively to these reconcilatory efforts. The final statement indicated that the conference realized with anxiety the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, in addition to the material losses incurred on the two warring sides and the serious threat it causes to security in the region and in the world. The statement stated that the Casa-

blanca summit adhered to the Fes summit resolutions with regard to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

As for the Palestinian issue, the statement indicated that the Arab leaders listened to a detailed explanation from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed in Amman on 11 February. The statement stressed adherence to the spirit of the resolutions of the Fes summit which pertain to settling the Palestinian issue and solving the Middle East issue.

More on Summit Statement

LD091511 Kuwait KUNA in English 1443 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, Aug 9 (KUNA) — The Arab leaders concluded Friday their three-day extra-ordinary summit which was attended by 16 Arab League member states.

The summit's final statement read by Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi has blessed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement concluded by King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat last February 11 on joint approach toward a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian crisis.

The communique said the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement conforms with Fes summit resolution and is regarded as a working plan toward implementing the Arab peace initiative for realizing a just and peaceful settlement that would restore all occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem, and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The statement said that after a detailed study of that issue, the conference stresses that the principles and spirit of Fes summit resolutions should be collectively respected and adhered to.

The conference also emphasized previous resolutions adopted by Arab summits relating to the Palestinian cause, and renews support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The conference also expressed support for the PLO in its efforts to secure the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and stresses the right of the Palestinians to have their own independent decision and not to allow any quarter to interfere in their internal affairs."

The conference expressed belief that holding an international conference within the framework of the United Nations would help realize peace in the Arab area.

Officials Comment on Summit Proceedings, Agenda

Saudi Crown Prince

GF081442 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1045 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 8 Aug (SPA) — 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, has stressed the importance of the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca. He described it as one of the most important Arab meetings, considering the resolutions expected from it will attract world attention. In a statement to *AL-MADINAH* published today, he said: As we participate in this historic meeting, we feel love for each other and aim to achieve rapprochement among ourselves. Representing the Arab nation, we fully recognize the importance of such meetings.

The crown prince pointed out: The region has witnessed a chain of events not caused by the Arabs. Those who do not appreciate God's blessings have been responsible for these events. Thanks be to Almighty God, who sent His holy book first to the Arab nation and chose His last apostle from that nation. He emphasized that God sent Islam to this nation to be its guide, torch, and saviour, and that Islam will unite this nation's ranks and strengthen them in their jihad against their enemies. He added: The kingdom has been exemplary in following the prophet's impeccable traditions and proved its effective capability in performing good deeds aimed at achieving nothing except God's will. God is the only one the Kingdom follows because He is the unique unambiguous example.

PLO on 'Arafat-Husayn Accord

LD081329 Rabat MAP in English 1218 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, Aug 8 (MAP) — "The Jordanian-Palestinian accord is not contradictory with the decisions of Palestinian national councils or with the resolutions of the Fes summit which gather the unanimity of the Arab nation," declared here Wednesday Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, chairman of the Palestinian National Council (Parliament).

In a declaration to the Moroccan News Agency "MAP", the Palestinian leader who is a member of the Palestinian delegation to the works of the ongoing Arab emergency summit said "unlike what some people say, the Jordanian-Palestinian accord is not the cause of Arab disunion," for, he carried on, inter-Arab divergences have existed before this accord and the holding in Amman of the Palestinian National Council which confirmed the legitimacy of the Palestinian leadership. This accord, he precised, has been inspired by the Fes summit decisions, international legitimacy and the exercise by the Palestinian people of its right to self-determination.

The chairman of the Palestinian National Council also explained the accord was not against the holding of an international conference on the Middle East gathering the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and all involved states of the region including the PLO.

Arab Leaders Continue Talks With Counterparts

King Husayn Meets Officials

JN081953 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca — For the 3d consecutive day, the meetings and consultations continued between His Majesty King Husayn

and the Arab leaders who are participating in the emergency Arab summit which began its work in Casablanca yesterday. The meetings focused on the importance of the Arab reunion and building a unified Arab position to meet the Arab nation's interests.

His majesty received His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan at his residence in Casablanca this morning. Chief of the Amiri Court Surur ibn Muhammad, Petroleum Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, and Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid attended the meeting.

His majesty received Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation. Mauritanian Foreign Minister Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih and Chief of the Presidential Office Louleid Ould Weddad attended the meeting.

His Majesty King Husayn received Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre, and Abdullahi Ahmad, chief of the president's office attended.

Later, his majesty received YAR Prime Minister Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani accompanied by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister for domestic affairs.

The meetings were attended by the official delegation accompanying his majesty.

King Husayn Receives 'Arafat

JN090458 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca — His Majesty King Husayn has received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his place of residence in Casablanca. The meeting, which was interrupted by a working dinner, was attended on the Jordanian side by the prime minister, the Senate president, the House of Representatives' speaker, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and the court minister. It was attended on the Palestinina side by PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and the director of the PLO office in Rabat.

Saudi Meets Sudanese, Somali

GF081525 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, this morning visited General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, in his residence in Casablanca.

His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also visited Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre in his residence in Casablanca.

The two audiences were attended by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard; 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Tuwayjiri, adviser at the Crown Prince's Office; and 'Ali Qabbani, Saudi ambassador to Morocco.

During the audiences, current Arab issues and issues listed on the Arab summit agenda were discussed.

Ramadan Meets Officials

JN081249 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2150 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, accompanied by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, visited General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, at his place of residence in Casablanca. The two sides reviewed topics to be discussed by the emergency Arab summit conference and stressed the importance of joint action to confront challenges facing our Arab nation at these delicate circumstances.

Taha Yasin Ramadan then visited PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his place of residence. Talks dealt with topics to be discussed by the current Arab summit and developments in the Palestine question. The two sides stressed the need to support the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative so that these people could obtain their full legitimate rights.

Ramadan Meets Tunisia's Mzali

JN081129 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 8 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and head of the Iraqi delegation to the emergency Arab summit, met here today with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali at his place of residence in Casablanca. The discussion during this meeting dealt with items on the agenda of the Arab summit.

Ramadan Meets YAR Official

JN081441 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1348 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 8 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, paid a visit to YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. They discussed issues on the emergency Arab summit's agenda and the need for and importance of Arab solidarity in order to come up with results that serve the Arab nation's aims.

YAR Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iriyani attended the talks.

Sudanese Meets Qatari Amir

JN071747 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1724 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani have discussed relations between Sudan and Qatar and ways to

develop them in the service of the two peoples, as well as the current Arab situation.

This came when the Qatari amir received Gen Siwar al-Dhahab at his place of residence in Casablanca yesterday. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub.

Hebron Delegation Sends Cable to Arab Summit

JN080924 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Aug 85 p 22

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — The Hebron Governorate delegation has appealed to the emergency Arab summit conference in Casablanca to work to purify the Arab atmosphere, unify Arab ranks, and focus on solving the Palestine question in order to save the territories and kinfolk from the oppression of occupation.

In a cable sent to the Arab countries' kings, presidents, and princes, the delegation members said that the kinfolk's eyes and hearts are being directed to Casablanca where the emergency Arab summit conference is being convened. They asked God to render the Arab nation leaders' works and fateful decisions a success. The delegation affirmed the Hebron Governorate sons' support for the Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion. It also affirmed the kinfolk's adherence to their legitimate rights and their firm entrenchment in their territory until their national and pan-Arab wishes for freedom and self-determination are fulfilled.

The Hebron Governorate delegation also recently met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, the day before yesterday. It also met with a number of senior officials.

Fatah's Al-Wazir on Relations With Syria, Jordan

PM081517 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7-13 Aug 85 pp 12,13

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir — identified by his nom de guerreAbu Jihad — member of the Executive Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, by Huda al-Murr in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Is it true that several groups of Palestinians have returned to Lebanon?

Answer: It would be a great exaggeration to say that thousands of Palestinians went to Lebanon following either the 1970, 1973, or 1976 events. It is not true. It is true that fighters were there during the events and that some of them brought their families, but following the departure of the Palestinian resistance in 1982 only those who had been in Lebanon since 1948 remained there. Some left with the resistance but have recently returned because either their families are there or they are married to Lebanese and so have the right to return to their families. But there are certain people who exaggerate these figures to provoke a clash with the Palestinian camps, whereas for our part we only want peace.

Question: Does this mean that there is a conspiracy to inflame the situation in the camps in the south?

Answer: What happened in the Beirut camps was a bloody tragedy that shook the Palestinian, Arab, and international conscience. For this reason there was international action in which Arab and world circles as well as international organizations participated; all these circles applied pressure to bring about a cease-fire. It was for this reason that President Hafiz al-Asad issued orders for a cease-fire just before leaving for Moscow. But, according to information we have from inside the Syrian command, we believe that Syria is attempting to disrupt the Palestinian ranks. For this reason it has sent a delegation representing the Salvation Front [Palestine National Salvation Front] to contact various parties inside the camps with a view to isolating those who support the legitimate Palestinian leadership or playing any role that would influence events in the Lebanese arena. The purpose is to create an inter-Palestinian conflict — a policy which is being pursued by the regime in Damascus. Preparations are now under way to start a battle in the 'Ayn al-Hilwah camp and in the Sidon District.

Question: We understand from what you say that Syria is the reason for and the cause of all that is happening.

Answer: In fact we believe that Syria is anxious to inflame the Palestinian situation; it is also anxious to bring the situation inside the Palestinian camps in line with its policy with the help of its tools. That is why it involved the Palestine National Salvation Front in the Damascus agreement. This is a violation of Palestinian legitimacy. This was in addition to supplying arms to certain elements in Sidon District. For this reason the situation will become critical and will explode.

Question: There is common ground between the PLO and Syria. Do not you believe that there is room for reconciliation between you?

Answer: We have a long history with Syria that goes back many years. It consists of simple facts: First, the Syrian regime sees PLO legitimacy as a rival to itself; it is as if we are competing with it for influence in the Lebanese arena. This idea is rejected, because we are neither looking for nor competing for influence, particularly since our departure from Lebanon. Second, the Syrian regime wants to deprive the legitimate Palestinian leadership of any right to move, to be present, or to contact our people in the Lebanese arena. This regime is doing all it can to fragment the Palestinian ranks. Third, the Syrian regime wants to seize the independent Palestinian decisionmaking power. This is Syria's main obsession, because we refuse to be under its control and hegemony and because we say no to it. That is why there has been this continuing battle with the Syrian regime since 1976. The Syrian regime has also encouraged dissent within the Fatah movement and participated in killing and evicting the Palestinians from the Tripoli and Al-Baddawi camps. What has happened was part of Syria's ongoing policy. We were the victims of Syrian military attacks in Lebanon when the Syrians attacked our positions, seized our weapons, and expelled us from the Lebanese arena. We were also victims of Syrian policy when the Syrians tried to prevent us convening the PNC. This is in addition to acts of assassination and bombings, all of which took place either at Damascus' instigation or on its orders. The assassination of Fahd al-Qawasimah is one example of Syria's policy against the PLO.

Question: You are now trying to pursue two lines: one military and the other political. These two lines do not meet. Is the quest for a political solution no more than a maneuver?

Answer: On the contrary, the Palestinian revolution has always pursued two lines. We can only fly with two wings: The wing of military struggle and the wing of political struggle. These two wings are joined together and cannot be separated. During the war in Beirut Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] went to Spain, Austria, and Greece. This was the beginning of the Palestinian political movement, bearing in mind that political movement is different from political solution. We had the right to move with Syria and with the countries of steadfastness and confrontation when we saw there was benefit for our cause in such a move. Likewise we now have the right to move with Jordan in the interest of our cause. We are free to talk with whom we want and befriend whom we wish as long as we act on the basis of seeking to preserve our cause and win recognition for our Palestinian rights. We will allow nobody to talk on our behalf and we will oo giv e a mandate to nobody to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people.

Question: You gave a mandate to King Husayn to speak on your behalf during his recent visit to Washington.

Answer: No. If you go back to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement you will find that no such thing exists. We have declared that we will not give a mandate to anybody, and the Jordanian regime, through its officials, has often declared that it has not asked for a mandate from the PLO. When we talk about an international conference we affirm the need for participation by the five permament members of the Security Council and the Arab parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Question: The U.S. Administration asked King Husayn: Does the Palestinian side approve of all the UN resolutions? The king's answer was in the affirmative. But there was a surprise the following day when Abu 'Ammar said in a statement that he did not give anybody the right to negotiate on behalf of the PLO. The question is: Are you as an organization serious about the peace process, or is it just a maneuver?

Answer: I am not here to discuss what took place at the talks. We must refer back to the facts, based on certain points. In Article 1 [of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement] we said that we express approval of the UN resolutions, including the Security Council resolutions. We also spoke about these resolutions and their acceptance as a whole. As for the details and whether we have accepted Resolutions 242 and 338, we did not discuss this. Indeed, we said that these issues could not be discussed in this manner.

Palestinian Delegation To Visit Moscow

JN090715 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* has learned that Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah movement Central Committee, will head a Palestinian delegation to Moscow in response to an official invitation. This delegation will leave in the second half of this month to discuss with Soviet officials bilateral relations and current developments regarding the Palestinian cause.

BAHRAIN

GULF MIRROR Reports on Regional Food Needs

GF081155 Manama GULF MIRROR in English 8 Aug 85 p 13

[Text] Food security in the Gulf has become a new priority in recent months.

Regional governments have woken up to the need to protect the Gulf's population in the event of vital supplies of food being cut off.

Food stockpiles are to be built up in every Gulf state to bar against emergencies.

But the problem is more desperate according to a study by the federation of Gulf Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

It warns of a serious shortage of food in the Gulf if no immediate measures are taken to achieve self-sufficiency.

The study reported that the agricultural area in the Gulf states totals 6.16 million hectares, of which only 286,000 hectares are now under cultivation.

In recent years, agriculture can hardly be said to have featured strongly in Arab investment plans.

Between 1970 and 1975 only $8 billion, or 14 per cent of total investment in Arab development went to agriculture.

From 1976-1980 the figure was only $26 billion or nine per cent.

However, in monetary terms things are looking up as investment in agriculture from 1980 to 1985 are expected to reach $89 billion. But this is still only 13 per cent of overall development expenditure.

The root of the problem seems to be that until very recently Arab governments have been overawed by the capital expenditure required to implement a realisable food security plan.

A study carried out by the Riyadh Chamber of Commerce and Industry reports that a total of SR.6.4 billion was spent by the government during the seven years from 1975 to 1982.

This capital provided incentives to farmers and agricultural companies which included leasing out of land, financial assistance to buy agricultural equipment and fertilizers and giving loans for modernizing agricultural methods and techniques.

The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development has drawn up a $33 billion food security plan covering 153 projects in 16 member states.

While the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) has stepped up its lending to agriculture, so that in 1984 nearly half its loans, some $155 million, were scheduled towards this sector.

Despite government financial backing, the challenge posed by the policy of food security for Arab countries is daunting.

A financial boost from the private sector will come from the recently floated Arab Agriculture Investment Company (AAIC), which is headquartered in Bahrain.

The $1 billion capitalised company, with a paid-up capital of $100 million, is currently offering its shares to the Arab public at $10 per share for the five million shares that are on offer.

The AAIC will consider the investment of agricultural projects, a list of which has been supplied to the company by the Arab League, Kuwait Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and other specialist agencies.

Proposals put forward by the Federation of Gulf Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture include the reclamation of more land; expansion of the utilisation of scientific methods such as glasshouses and drip irrigation.

Other proposals cover the establishment of local fertiliser and insecticides industries; the development of fisheries; promotion of dairy, egg and chicken production.

The study, compiled by the region's various chambers of commerce and industry and the ministries of agriculture and fisheries, showed that the Gulf "will soon achieve self-sufficiency in dairy products, eggs, poultry and meat."

Food progress has been achieved by Saudi Arabia, whereby a 5.6 per cent growth has been attained in the agricultural sector exceeding the target of the third five year plan.

In the past it has been felt that the returns from agricultural investments were not attractive when compared to speculation in other areas.

UAE

Navy Commander Says Waters Free of 'Obstacles'

GF081140 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 8 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] (WAM) — UAE territorial waters are free from all navigation obstacles and the so-called floating sea mines are not seen anywhere in and around the country's territorial waters, Staff Brigadier Hammad Hilal Thabit, commander of the Naval force, said in an article published in the latest issue of *DIRA AL-WATAN* magazine.

He said, "Both for big ships and fishing boats our territorial waters are safe as also our coasts, beaches and shores."

He said, "Floating mines resulting from the Iraq-Iran war" did not affect the UAE waters and "we are also free of navigation obstacles" which appeared in some countries of the region.

YAR

Ministry Officials Begin Talks With Soviets

GF080807 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Official talks between Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and Aleksandr Borichev, deputy chief of the Department of Near Eastern Countries at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, began at the Foreign Ministry today. Bilateral cooperation between our country and the USSR and ways to develop them, in addition to issues of mutual interest were discussed.

The talks were attended by a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

Official Talks End

GF081818 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The final session of the official Yemeni-Soviet talks was today held at the Foreign Ministry under Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and Aleksandr Borichev, deputy chief of the Department of Near Eastern Countries at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

During this session, they concentrated on international issues of mutual concern. The meeting was attended by a number of high-ranking officials at the Foreign Ministry and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

'Bright Star-85' Exercises End 8 August

NC082058 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug [MENA] — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, attended the final stage of the joint Egyptian-U.S. military exercises this morning. These exercises, known as "Bright Star-85," began last Sunday.

Also attending the exercises were Lieutenant General Al-Sayyid Hamdi, Air Defense Forces commander; Lieutenant General 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, Naval Forces commander; Major General Salah 'Abd al-Halim, training staff chairman; General Kingston, commander of the joint U.S. forces; U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes; Jordanian and Iraqi military delegations; a number of military attaches based in Cairo; and senior officers from the Egyptian Armed Forces.

At the end of the maneuvers, Major General Tahsin Shanan announced that our forces had carried out today's exercise in cooperation with their U.S. counterparts. During the final stage of the joint exercises, Egyptian and U.S. forces, supported by air force, air defense, electronic warfare, and paratroop units, attacked and seized a prearranged target. The forces then carried their attack into the heart of the defending forces' territory, seizing control of vital supply lines.

The training staff chairman reported that Egyptian and U.S. forces also had conducted a joint training drill using live ammunition. Egyptian and U.S. Air Forces participated in this operation.

In addition to infantry, paratroop, and air force units, Egyptian F-16's, F-4's, MIG-17's, and MIG-21's participated in the exercises. The U.S. Air Force used F-14's, F-18's, and B-52 bombers flown directly from bases in America. A number of AWACS also took part in the maneuvers.

Maj Gen Shanan reported that the joint exercises had begun with an amphibious landing operation on 4 August. Naval Forces units participated in this operation with units from the U.S. 6th Fleet. This is the third time Egyptian and U.S. forces have conducted such exercises, he noted. The first joint maneuvers took place in the summer of 1981, and other exercises followed in 1983. Each side, he stated, has benefited from the experience of the other. We thank the U.S. forces participating in this exercise for the knowledge and experience we have acquired.

According to an Egyptian military spokesman, the final phase of the joint exercises consisted of two parts. The first involved a joint offensive by mechanized infantry units, armored divisions, and paratroopers. The second stage involved the firing of live ammunition by air force, artillery, armor, and infantry units from both countries.

These units launched an offensive against vital targets in the desert, he said, with the aim of occupying them. They were supported by aircraft deployed directly from their bases in Egypt and Florida. The maneuver began exactly as scheduled and the forces succeeded in destroying the hostile targets. Operations to land paratroopers and assembly forces then began in a specified area secured by reconnaissance units. Tanks, armored vehicles, and equipment were dropped, aiding the forces in capturing vital lines and securing controlled targets.

Various types of aircraft participated in today's exercises, including the U.S. F-18. This plane is characterized by excellent attack capabilities, and was used in the "Bright Star-85" maneuvers for the first time.

Mubarak To Attend UN Anniversary Celebrations

NC081132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA) — Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, Egypt's permanent UN representative, said that President Husni Mubarak has accepted an invitation from UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to participate in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the organization's establishment.

Following his meeting with President Mubarak today, Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil said that during his visit to New York, the president will meet some of the world leaders who will be taking part in the celebrations. He added that he briefed the president on the results of the meetings of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva. He took part in these meetings as the representative of Egypt, which heads the 77 Group.

Parliamentary Delegation's Moscow Talks Detailed

PM081407 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 7 Aug 85 p 1

["AL-AHRAM correspondent" report: "Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation's Moscow Talks: The Soviet Union Supports an International Conference for the Settlement of the Middle East and Palestinian Question"]

[Text] Moscow — The Egyptian parliamentary delegation headed by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, has concluded its talks in Moscow with a meeting with Mr Vinogradov [not further identified], who told the delegation that the Soviet Union approves the idea of an international conference on the Middle East as a first step toward Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after 1967 and toward self-determination for the Palestinian people.

Delegation member Sa'd al-Din Wahbah has stated that the talks covered Egyptian-Soviet relations, political and economic affairs, and the period when these relations were severed. The Soviet side welcomed the restoration of these relations on a new basis of understanding between the two countries.

The delegation had earlier met with Polyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Near East Countries Department, and also with a large number of intellectuals and Arab affairs experts from the Institute of Oriental Studies and the African Institute attached to the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The question of Soviet-Israeli relations was raised during these meetings. The officials there categorically denied that restoration of Soviet-Israeli relations was contemplated — unless Israel implements

what the Soviet Union insists on, namely the return of the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Egyptian delegation had also met with Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet; Ambassador Polyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Near East Countries Department; Professor Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the African Institute; and Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Sudanese Leader on 'Eternal' Ties With Cairo

NC081934 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, has affirmed that relations with Egypt are eternal. These relations, he said, are safeguarded by the people's will and nurtured by their interests. No power on earth can weaken them.

In an interview scheduled to be published in Friday's edition of the weekly magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab stated: Sudan officially supports the maintenance and sensible guidance of integration. The continuation of this integration emanates from our two people's interests. We in Sudan are as interested in this issue as you are in Egypt. It is a subject of basic concern to the people and not only to officials. He added: I know that Egypt is responsive to this proposal. It is also President Mubarak's view that integration should have an impact on production and production projects.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab denounced statements hostile to Egypt. He also denounced those who had attempted to exploit the recent demonstration outside the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum, a demonstration demanding that former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri be handed back to Sudan. He denied that Sudanese authorities had ordered this demonstration. The Sudanese authorities, he affirmed, do not lack the courage to give their view on any issue or problem that might arise between the two countries.

Commenting on military coordination between Sudan and Libya during the prevailing tense period in Egyptian-Libyan relations, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: This is not possible. We in Sudan will not allow Sudanese-Egyptian relations to be blemished. We also will not allow Sudan to establish any relationship with any country at the expense of another.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab stated: There is no agreement between us and Libya. There is only a memorandum of understanding. There is also the aid which Libya has given to Sudan.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab also discussed the latest developments in the Arab arena, particularly the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He affirmed Sudanese support for every agreement acceptable to the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: We denounce this war. Its destructiveness is not limited only to the Iraqi and Iranian people, but extends to the entire region. This war also distracts the area from its responsibilities toward development and construction. He indicated that Sudan will do all it can to bring an end to this destructive war.

Further Coverage of Ondogou Conference Proceedings

Mubarak Meets Delegation Heads

NC081427 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Today President Husni Mubarak received the heads of the delegations that are participating in the Ondogou conference currently being held in Cairo. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, also attended the meeting. Ghali said afterward that President Mubarak told the various delegation leaders that he supports the efforts being exerted at the conference to coordinate the Ondogou group's economic and technical relations. The leaders of delegations from Sudan, Zaire, the Central African Republic, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania were present at the meeting.

Mubarak Meets Zairian Minister

NC081250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak this afternoon received Mokolo wa Mpombo, Zaire's foreign affairs and international cooperation minister, who is taking part in the Ondogou conference.

The Zairian minister said that he handed President Mubarak a written message from President Mobutu Sese Seko that deals with bilateral relations. He added that discussions during his meeting with President Mubarak dealt with various aspects of cooperation between the two countries as well as President Mobutu's visit to Egypt. He said that President Mubarak asked him to convey a verbal message to President Mobutu.

The Zairian minister said he invited President Mubarak to attend the celebrations to be held next 24 February to mark the 20th anniversary of the revolution in Zaire.

Ghali Closes Session

NC081936 Cairo MENA in English 1757 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, Aug 8 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali praised today, in a speech marking the end of the third session of the Ondogou conference, the spirit of brotherhood and friendship that prevailed during the conference.

He said this spirit embodies the conference's slogans and realizes understanding, solidarity and cooperation among its member states.

Dr Ghali greeted the new foreign minister of Uganda as a member of the next session of the conference, due to be held in

Zaire in 1986, and expressed thanks to the Government of Zaire for hosting this conference.

Dr Ghali praised the participation of Burundi and Tanzania and called on both Ethiopia and Kenya to join the next session.

He also lauded the concrete outcome realized during the current session, particularly as regards seeking the consolidation of regional cooperation between the African countries in the economic, trade, agricultural, irrigation, transportation and cultural fields, as well as in the exchange of experts for the benefit of the African peoples.

Dr Ghali highlighted the group's agreement to exert every possible effort to help realize the independance of Namibia and to put an end to the policies of suppression and racial discimination, as well as the realization of peace and the right to self-determination as a basic object for realizing peace in Africa and the Middle East.

Final Statement Issued

NC082030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA) — The third ministerial meeting of the Ondogou group, which opened in the Meridian Hotel in Cairo yesterday, ended tonight.

In a final statement issued tonight, the group emphasized its support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, to obtain their legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination. The Ondogou group called for the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and called on all parties to intensify their efforts for peace and avoid any grave deterioration that might endanger stability and peace and delay the current efforts to secure a just, comprehensive, and permanent solution to the Mideast conflict.

The group expressed extreme concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, reaffirming its conviction that this conflict cannot be resolved by fighting and that both parties must respond to the international community's appeals for a cease-fire and negotiations. The group urged the international community to give the necessary aid to the countries that are hosting the refugees from that war, to help them bear the burden.

The statement expressed sincere appreciation to President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government and people for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to the participating delegations.

The group decided to hold its fourth meeting in Kinshasa in 1986.

On African and international problems, the group reaffirmed its strong support for the OAU and expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the 21st OAU summit conference.

It also expressed the hope that Zaire, which is an Ondogou group member, would reconsider its decision to boycott the OAU. The Zairean delegation promised to convey this desire to its country's authorities.

The group strongly condemned the racist regime in Pretoria for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, in defiance of the international community. It demanded that sanctions be imposed against this racist regime, to force it to abandon its racist policy.

In regard to the situation in Chad, the group stressed its support for Chad's independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty. The conferees urged action to achieve national unity and reconciliation among all Chadians, while expressing their regret over the failure to date to resolve the problem of the Western Sahara.

On regional and bilateral cooperation, the group called for the establishment of a direct air route connecting the capitals of its member-states, consolidation of cooperation among their news agencies, installation of direct automatic telephone lines, and the assignment of priority to trade exchange and cooperation among member-states.

The group called on the United Nations and its various agencies to give further attention to projects submitted by the Nile basin countries in an effort to develop and ensure optimal use of their water resources.

Honduran Foreign Minister Departs Cairo 8 Aug

NC081722 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica left Cairo tonight following a 4-day visit to Egypt, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. Paz Barnica also held talks with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The talks dealt with international issues, the Middle East situation, and bilateral relations.

Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister, saw the Honduran foreign secretary off at the airport.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,920

JN081644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,920 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Armed Forces' men, who believe in God and who defend the people's dignity and Iraq's chaste soil, are firmly standing along the proud borders of the nation, tearing up the collapsing enemy remnants with their consuming fire.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. An enemy force on boats attempted to advance toward the positions of one of our forward units in the East Tigris sector, but our forces opened fire, inflicting losses in men and equipment. One boat was destroyed and its occupants were killed. The other boats fled.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed. An enemy bunker was also destroyed.

2. Using various weapons, our forward units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the IV Army Corps sector, killing three and inflicting losses in hardware and equipment.

3. Using artillery, our forces pounded enemy positions in the East Basra operations area, killing one enemy soldier, wounding three others, and destroying one gun emplacement. Big fires were seen in enemy positions.

4. Using various weapons, one of our units pounded enemy vehicles and troop movements in the northern sector, destroying a personnel assembly point and killing those manning it. One enemy vehicle was damaged.

5. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units dealt concentrated blows to enemy positions and observation posts in the central sector, destroying two enemy observation posts and burning a vehicle, which was seen in flames.

6. The forces of tyranny and aggression shelled Al-'Uzayr and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 August 1985.

Statement on Release of 29 Iranian POW's

JN081244 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman on releasing 29 Iranian POW's to International Committee of the Red Cross in Ankara; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Iraq has previously suggested the release of 29 Iranian prisoners without anything in return. However, one of the prisoners refused to return to his country and preferred to seek asylum in a foreign country. Therefore, the 29 Iranian prisoners were handed to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ankara on 7 August 1985.

This humanitarian stand by Iraq, despite the continuation of the despotic Iranian clique's aggression, is in harmony with Iraq's heritage and principles as embodied by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and in implementation of its international obligations, especially under the 1949 Geneva Conventions on war victims.

Talks With Zambia Begin in Baghdad 8 Aug

JN081338 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1144 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Aug (INA) — Official Iraqi-Zambian talks began here today. The Iraqi side was led by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, and the Zambian side by General Clement Mwanashiku, Zambian defense minister. The talks are aimed at promoting cooperation in the joint interest of the two countries.

Gen Khayrallah expressed President Saddam Husayn's respect for Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the Zambian people for their firm stand in support of Iraq against the Iranian forces. He also praised the two countries' relations, describing them as strong.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by the Army's chief of staff, a number of high-ranking officers, and the Iraqi ambassador to Zambia. It was attended on the Zambian side by the commander of the Air Force, the assistant commander in chief, the chief of staff, and a number of high-ranking Armed Forces officers.

AL-RA'Y on Objectives of Arab Summit Conference

JN081353 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Aug 85 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "What Is Required of the Extraordinary Summit"]

[Text] The extraordinary Arab summit conference began its work yesterday with the Arab leaders' decision to form two committees: One to clear the Arab atmosphere, and the other to visit Moscow and Washington to hold contacts with officials on the Palestine question and ways to bring about a just and lasting peace in the region.

Undoubtedly, this wise decision adopted by the Arab leaders at the closed session that preceded the summit opening is worth appreciation because it reflects the leaders' eagerness to achieve a genuine Arab solidarity, avoid the effects of differences on joint Arab action, and present a unified Arab stand to the decision-making capitals of the world.

It is indisputable that the responsibility placed on the Arab leaders at this conference is great and requires wisdom and consideration in adopting decisions so that enemies do not succeed at what they have failed to do so far, such as exploiting, exaggerating, and stirring Arab differences to prevent the fulfillment of the supreme Arab interest.

We are confident that the wisdom of the Arab leaders currently meeting in Casablanca will lead to adopting constructive, positive decisions and will let down and disappoint the enemies who hope for the continuation of Arab differences, divisions, and small internal wars.

The convocation of the conference is in itself a strong blow to the nation's enemies as well as to their allies and those working for them. It is also a blow to those doubting the nation's ability to surmount its disputes and override temporary, regional, and personal interests to fulfill the pan-Arab interest and secure the future of the Arab generations.

We do not have the smallest doubt that the conference will succeed in achieving Arab solidarity and clearing the Arab atmosphere in order to reach a unified stand, entrench the rule of joint Arab action, and end the current deterioration, which gave an opportunity to the Arab nation's enemies to achieve their immediate objectives and interests in the absence of a unified Arab stand.

Undoubtedly, what is requried of the conference is to support the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on the joint move, which is in harmony with the Fes summit resolutions, as well as to stand by Iraq in its confrontation of the Iranian aggression and in its continuous call for a just settlement of the dispute with Iran.

The conference is also required to support Lebanon in healing its wounds and restoring its unity and sovereignty on its territory, as well as to move the Arab summit institution away from differences and prevent it from sinking to the level of marginal disputes.

Territories Minister on Israeli 'Terrorism'

JN081621 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Amman, 8 Aug (PETRA) — Occupied Territories Minister Tahir Kan'an has asserted that the escalating wave of terrorism launched by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Arab citizens in the West Bank is a result of the failure of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and an attempt to compensate for the loss of Israel's prestige. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, Kan'an added that it has become clear that the Israeli occupation authorities' encouragement of the Zionist settlers to continue their provocative practices, beginning with carrying arms in Arab cities and ending with their acts of murder, such as the recent ones in Tubas, is an assertion of the Israeli policy aimed at terrorizing the citizens and pushing them to leave their lands.

The minister pointed out that the Israeli defense minister ignores Israeli terrorism, exploits the natural and legitimate reaction, protest, and condemnation expressed by the citizens of Nabulus and the other Palestinian cities, and adds a new official terrorism to the terrorism of settlers. This terrorism is represented by closing Al-Najah University, detaining its students, preventing the citizens from traveling to the West Bank, and imposing mass sanctions without trial.

The minister said that the logical result of the Israeli practices and the iron-fisted policy which the Israeli defense minister calls for is a continuation of national resistance and an escalation of its operations. He pointed out that this is a natural and legitimate right of any people under the yoke of occupation.

President al-Jumayyil Blames PLO for Fighting

JN081856 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] Immediately following his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad today, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil held a news conference at the guest palace in Damascus with Prime Minister Karami attending.

Al-Jumayyil, who greatly praised the efforts of Syria and its president, held the PLO fully responsible for the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war, considering that the PLO presence in Lebanon ended when the PLO left Beirut. Al-Jumayyil said, verbatim: There is no going back. There is no return to dismembering Lebanon's character. Lebanon has paid a high price and is not prepared to pay it again. Lebanon is still paying the price for the PLO's behavior.

Al-Jumayyil said that Lebanese security is in the Lebanese people's trust. Concerning the security of the camps, no Lebanese citizen holds any ill will against the camps. However, Al-Jumayyil warned the residents of the camps against allowing infiltrations by Yasir 'Arafat's men, affirming that the camp issue is an internal problem and is under the Lebanese Government's jurisidction.

Reaction to National Union Front's Proposals

Sham'un Rejects Some Proposals

NC091200 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] In an interview to be published by the *AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI* magazine, former President Camille Sham'un declared his opposition to some proposals in the Shtawrah statement which run counter to the concept of Lebanese sovereignty. He said: I understand that there are close relations with Syria because we are neighbors. As for the so-called excellent and special relations, I ask: At whose expense are these relations established?

Sham'un said that an international conference is the only way to solve the Lebanese problem. He added: I am optimistic regarding the future of the Christians in Lebanon. I am against ousting the president of the republic. He has not conceded anything at the expense of Lebanon's interests. If I were the president, I would have attended all the Arab summit meetings.

Al-Huss Chooses Not To Join

NC081225 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Minister Salim al-Huss has explained his reasons for not joining the National Union Front, which was proclaimed in Shtawrah. He said: All the reasons revolve around the developments and bad practices in the national arena. He added: Therefore, I chose not to join the front in order to avoid pitfalls.

Phalangists Issue Statement

NC081210 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Statement issued by the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau on 8 August following a meeting chaired by Dr Elie Karamah; date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] The Political Bureau has discussed at length the statement issued by the National Union Front. Before referring to the statement's negative and positive points and in light of the stand adopted by Walid Junblatt, which confirms that this statement seeks a solution through coercion and not through democratic dialogue, the Political Bureau wishes to ask the organizations and people who approved the aforementioned statement: Is this statement an approach for a national dialogue in which the Phalangist Party may express an opinion on its contents in a scientific and objective manner? Will the Phalangist Party subsequently be able to put forth a proposal embodying its convictions in light of the interests of a united homeland and of the future of the Lebanese people? If this statement is a solution imposed by material force on all factions and parties and an approach to partition and not union, then the Phalangist Party in principle rejects the statement and the decision of those who signed it.

Franjiyah on Summit, National Union Front Meeting

NC081145 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0623 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly news conference at his summer residence in Ihdin yesterday. He spoke about current affairs in Lebanon. In an opening statement, Franjiyah said: An Arab summit will begin in Casablanca today. This summit, which is being held in the absence of some influential Arab states, including Lebanon and Syria, will further entrench Arab division and differences. Suspect plans are being drafted in the region for the settlement of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The summit might conceal such plans.

Franjiyah then asked: Why wasn't there a summit when the Israeli enemy occupied Lebanon? What has happened to the implementation of previous resolution on Lebanon?

If we go back to the Palestinian question, we will find that only fraternal Syria and Lebanon have sacrificed and will continue to sacrifice for the sake of this sacred cause. How could this issue be discussed when the two great sacrificers are absent? Enough of one-upmanship, brothers, and enough of resolutions that are forgotten the day after they are issued.

The following dialogue then took place between Sulayman Franjiyah and the reporters:

Question: It has been almost a week since you met with Hubayqah. You declared that a statement would be issued on the meeting dealing with the issues of the north and the homeland. Are circumstances right for making this statement public?

Answer: Had the circumstances been right, you would have seen the statement by now. Regarding Hubayqah's visit, I would like to tell the public that unfortunately many Lebanese ask: Who is Sulayman Franjiyah? What has been said about this visit indicates that some people have forgotten or disregarded the fact that Sulaymn Franjiyah makes his own policy and tries to carry it out unifluenced by anybody other than God almighty. I advise these people not to expect any change in Franjiyah's policy unless he becomes certain that this policy is not in the interests of this country. I will continue the line that I charted in full freedom as long as I consider it is the right line.

Question: Some people see the Idhin meeting and the meeting of the National Union Front yesterday as a race between two trends. The first demands that the head of the regime save the system and entity. The second demands the head of the system. What is your opinion?

Answer: Demands the head of the regime — this is very (?reasonable) as far as I am concerned. If the head of the regime were sound, we would not be in our present situation. We said we want the head of the regime as soon as possible. As for the system, freedom in Lebanon, as in all democratic states, is sacred. Every person must demand what he considers suitable for his homeland.

Question: Some people wonder why your excellency did not participate in the Shtawrah conference despite the fact that most of the participants were your allies?

Answer: They were and still are my allies. I did not participate because, regrettably, I live far from the capital and because, regrettably again, telephones work one day but then are out of order for several days. This disruption, I believe — although I am not certain — is what caused me to learn about this meeting from newspapers and radios.

Question: A document was issued during the National Union Front's meeting pertaining to the preparation of a new constitution, the abolishment of the sectarian system, the establishment of a balance between the legislative and executive powers, and the promulgation of a new elections law. What is your opinion about this?

Answer: Until I see the contents of the statement, I have only one observation, namely, about making Lebanon one electoral constituency. I ask: Do all the sons of Lebanon know all the Lebanese people? Had it been suggested that the election law be amended in such a way as to permit each province to elect its own deputies, then we would have said there is no harm in doing so. It is my view that the proposal that each Lebanese elect all deputies is somewhat rash.

Question: Would you make up for not participating in the National Union Front by cooperating with it, particularly since some say that you will not cut the thin thread that binds you to the front because some figures close to your excellency are members of the front?

Answer: I assure you that I approve of most of the front's program. I am the first to favor and support some of the program's contents. During a previous meeting, I hoped that this front would base its actions on Islamic principles and the Constitution. I still wish this was the case even after the issuance of the program. The current situation in Lebanon does not permit long strides. If we seek to achieve national accord, we must proceed step by step. Any reform or change in our system should be done step by step.

Question: What are the future steps after the Ihdin meeting?

Answer: The Ihdin meeting was given much greater importance than it deserves. We said and reiterate that an admission of a mistake is a virtue. You may ask whatever you want when you can ascertain good intentions and the admission of mistakes.

Question: You had previously said that a statement will be issued on the results of the Ihdin meeting. Will it include a call for the president to resign or will it include a draft solution to the Lebanese crisis and the concept of a united Lebanon?

Answer: Until this statement is issued and you learn of its contents, the demand for the resignation or cutting off the sick head still stands.

Clashes, Sniper Fire Reported in Beirut

NC091042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The security situation on the Al-Tayyunah-'Ayn-Al-Rummanah-Dar al-Kitab combat line deteriorated at 1220 today. Clashes involving the use of rockets and machineguns took place and at 1245 extended to Ra's al-Nab'.

In addition, Kafr Shima is being subjected to sniper fire from Al-Shuwayfat and Al-'Amrusiyah.

Joint Forces Launch Attacks on Israeli Positions

JN081712 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] A statement by the command of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces said that the Martyr Jalal Wahbah Group shelled the Zionist Metullah settlement with katyusha rockets on 6 August. The settlement sustained grave damage, and a large number of Zionist settlers were either killed or wounded. Eyewitnesses said that the Zionist ambulances kept removing the wounded from the settlement for a whole hour.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual, did not mention any losses. It said that two rockets were fired from an area in southern Lebanon and fell on the settlement.

Zahlah Attacked

JN071712 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese forces used machineguns and rockets to attack a Zionist military position in the township of Zahlah in southern Lebanon yesterday.

The position was seriously damaged and a number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to mention its losses. It said that its forces shelled the township with heavy artillery and machineguns, closed roads in the area, and arrested a large number of citizens in search of the heroes of the joint forces, but without success.

PNSF Details Israeli Raid Against PFLP-GC
JN081257 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, the information official in the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], announced today that the Israeli raid was aimed at a PFLP-GC center in the township of Barr Ilyas in Al-Biqa'. The raid resulted in the complete destruction of the building, the wounding of a PFLP-GC element, and the wounding of four Lebanese citizens. He said that continuous raids accompany Israeli oppressive and racist measures inside the occupied territories. He added that the raids are part of a new scheme aimed at striking at the Palestinian national presence inside and outside the occupied territories, especially after the escalation of Palestinian resistance operations in the occupied territories.

Resistance Forces Attack Israeli Radar Center
NC090934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] A group from the National Resistance Forces used rockets to attack an Israeli forces radar center this morning. The center was located in Al-Bayyadah on the international road between Tayr Harfa and al-Naqurah. In retaliation, a mechanized Israeli patrol entered Al-Bayyadah and blocked the international road. The patrol also retaliated with indiscriminate bursts of gunfire at residents and cars. In another development, the Israeli forces continue to decrease their presence in the villages of Al-Tuhayrah, Al-Bustan, and Umm al-Tut in the district of Bint Jubayl.

Army of Southern Lebanon Center Shelled Twice
JN091044 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] center in Bayt Lif was hit by two shells at dawn today. The source of the shells is [the village of] Yatar. No casualties among center elements were reported. The center elements later combed the region. The same center has been subjected to rocket attack.

Army of Southern Lebanon Positions Attacked
JN081112 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1000 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] At 2300 last night, a center of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in Tallat al-Nabi Tahir was subjected to a number of katyusha rockets accompanied by machinegun fire and RPG shells. The center elements returned fire using tank shells and medium and heavy weapons. No casulaties occurred among center elements.

In another development, a National Guard center in the township of Bint Jubayl has been subjected to an attack by RPG shells. An ASL force immediately intervened and supported the center elements. No casualties were reported. The Al-Bayyadah center has been subjected to a similar attack, after which an ASL patrol staged a large-scale combing operation in search of the aggressors.

Resistance Forces Attack Israeli-Lahd Positions
NC080940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] A National Resistance Force group subjected an Israeli-Lahd position in Tallat al-Suwayyidah to a rocket attack, scoring direct hits. In the attack, which occurred at 2300 last night, two men of the resistance forces were wounded.

The occupation and agent forces retaliated with a 1 and 1/2 hour tank fire and cluster bomb barrage on the towns of Kar al-Rumman and Habbush. Four people were wounded as a result. Two of those wounded were transferred to the American University hospital due to the seriousness of their condition, while the other two were transferred to the Al-Nabatiyah area.

In a similar development, another national resistance group attacked a joint position of the occupation forces and agent Lahd militia in Tallat 'Alman at midnight. About 13 mortars hit the position. The enemy sustained grave losses, which could not be determined.

Beirut Radio on Resistance Operations in South
NC090737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The National Resistance Forces have attacked a position held by the Lahd militia in Jabal al-Rayhani on Sujud farm. A clash ensued between the attackers and a mechanized Israeli force, which had rushed to the scene. The clash left four resistance men wounded, while the militia's losses could not be determined.

One of the national resistance heroes was martyred in Marj al-Dimashqiyah in the Al-Rayhan area, when the bomb he was planting in a road used by Israeli patrols exploded.

The martyr Jamal Safi group twice attacked a position jointly held by the occupation forces and agent Lahd troops in Tallat Zummarayya, Hasbayya at 0115 and 0315 yesterday. The four grad rockets used in the attack scored direct hits.

In a similar development, another group attacked a roadblock manned by the Lahd forces at the entrance to their barracks at the Zaghlah-'Ayn Qaniyah-Mimis crossing road. According to

reports, the resistance men controlled the roadblock for 30 minutes, but later withdrw when an Israeli unit arrived in the area.

According to security sources, resistance operations in this sector resulted in the wounding of three Lahd militiamen, in destroying a tank and a jeep in Tallat Zummarayya, and in demolishing a militia center in Tallat Zaghlah.

Popular Army Group Attacks 'Enemy' Emplacement
NC081302 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The information bureau of the command of the Popular Liberation Army — Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd Forces has announced that a Popular Army military unit called the 'Ayn al-Mir Martyrs Group yesterday infiltrated enemy lines in the Kafr Falus area. The group managed to destroy an artillery emplacement used to shell our positions. The group killed or wounded the people inside the emplacement. Ambulances were observed removing the dead and wounded. The enemy retaliated by shelling our positions with artillery and machinegun fire. Our forces returned fire, silencing the enemy fire.

ASL Commander on Occupation of Hasbayya Region
NC090608 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], has affirmed that the Israeli forces will occupy every position vacated by the ASL in the Hasbayya area. Maj Gen Lahd added: We have decided to keep Hasbayya within the security belt zone. We would have withdrawn from Hasbayya with the last Israeli withdrawal had we planned to do so.

Christian Groups Clash in Farayya, Mayruba
NC081743 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Reports indicate that a clash between supporters of Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and the supporters of Fu'ad Abu Nadir took place 48 hours ago at a fuel station in Farayya.

The clash also spread to Mayruba. One person was killed and seven were wounded in the fighting. The casualties were taken to Kasrawn hospitals. The atmosphere between the two sides remains tense.

Al-Asad, Al-Jumayyil Hold Talks, Meet Press

Talks Begin in Damascus

NC081058 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The eighth Lebanese-Syrian summit between President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was held in Damascus today. Authoritative Syrian sources have indicated that the summit will address the latest development in Lebanon and the Arab world in light of the National Union Front declaration, the stands of the various parties on the principal Lebanese issues, and the convocation of the emergency Arab summit in Morocco. The Lebanese-Syrian summit is being held within the framework of the distinguished relations and ongoing consultations between the two fraternal countries.

The talks between Al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad began at the Syrian presidential palace at 1130. The talks were attended on the Lebanese side by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and on the Syrian side by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Further on Talks

JN081555 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil held a meeting at 1130 today that was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' on the Syrian side; and by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami on the Lebanese side.

The talks dealt with recent Lebanese developments, the positive developments that have taken place toward solving Lebanese problems, promoting action with the aim of completely liberating Lebanese areas that are still under Israeli occupation, and working realize Lebanese national reconciliation, which is the basic platfrom that would enable Lebanon to regain its full vigor. The talks also reviewed the future steps that will be taken in this regard.

President Amin al-Jumayyil expressed his profound gratitude and high appreciation for the efforts that President Hafiz al-Asad is exerting and for Syria's endeavors under his leadership to help Lebanon extricate itself from its troubles.

President Hafiz al-Asad expressed Syria's determination to continue these endeavors and to extend all possible assistance to Lebanon in order to help it overcome its problems and the challenges it is facing, and so as to enable it to regain its full role within the Arab family.

President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a luncheon banquet in President al-Jumayyil's honor, which was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister and defense minister; Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs: Muhammad Ghabbash, the interior minister; Faruq al-Shar', the foreign minister; Yasin Rajjuh, the information minister; and Wahib Fadil, minister for presidential affairs. It was attended on the Lebanese side by Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Press

NC081754 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 Aug 85

[News conference given by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil at the guest palace in Damascus upon the conclusion of his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on 8 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Al-Jumayyil] The summit meeting today was intended primarily to reaffirm the solidarity and the unified position with which Lebanon and Syria face all Arab and regional developments. Lebanon and Syria are more concerned than any other country about the activity taking place within and the current scope of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

On this basis, we regard our meeting with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad at this stage as of fundamental importance, given President Al-Asad's efforts to deal with current challenges. As Lebanon is directly concerned with the painful state of affairs in the Arab world and the Middle East area, we must stress the colossal efforts of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to assist Lebanon in facing today's dangers. For example, President Al-Asad's assistance to and support for Lebanon are manifested in the area of security. We are all aware of Syria's efforts in this regard. The tangible progress made in parts of Lebanon is due to Syria's assistance, on President Al-Asad's instructions. This is also true of Syria's support for our reconciliation and reforms. We are all aware of President al-Asad's contributions in this regard. We wish also to extend a word of thanks to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad in his great effort to assist Lebanon to promote the process of reform and reconciliation.

We must not forget, either, President Hafiz al-Asad's support for the process of liberation — the liberation of the south and western Al-Biqa' from Israeli occupation.

On this occasion, we must address greetings and a message of admiration to the national resistance in the south and western Al-Biqa', which is playing an effective role, performing heroic acts, and offering martyrs for the liberation of the land and for the dignity of Lebanon's citizens.

On the Arab summit in Casablanca in Morocco, our position, as citizens of Lebanon, is clear. We are prepared to participate in any Arab conference or summit meeting that seeks an in-depth discussion of Arab issues and the unification of Arab efforts to make decisions on important issues facing the Arab world. However, as we noted in our apology for not attending the summit, we in Lebanon do not think that this summit will achieve its purpose or energize the wheels of peace in the Middle East. We absolutely do not believe... [Al-Jumayyil changes thought] We all recall our experience in the talks that led to the 17 May

agreement; we all know that unilateral solutions achieve nothing and cannot lead to desired results.

Despite my appreciation of and personal friendship for His Majesty King Hassan II, this issue is one of principle and this is how Lebanon (?explains) its position, for we have suffered a great deal from rash action. We hope that the most important issues of the Arab world will be dealt with in the future in complete harmony and with genuine coordination, to serve the issue of real peace. On this occasion, we must wonder why, when Lebanon calls for an Arab meeting at a certain level, its request is rarely answered. We recall that no Arab summit was convened in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, despite the fact that certain Arab countries called for such a meeting. No summit was convened to deal with the Lebanese issue or with Israel's invasion of certain parts of Lebanon, including Beirut. Again, despite Lebanon's ordeals, the Arabs made no effective response to the U.S. measures against Beirut airport following the hijacking of the TWA airliner, with which Lebanon had nothing to do. We, as a government and people, were punished for an act for which we were not responsible. Despite our call for a high-level Arab meeting to deal with the U.S. pressure, no such meeting was convened. There was no response in this respect.

This does not mean that we are opposed to summit meetings or that we, as Lebanese, have reservations about any Arab meeting, consultation, or summit. We hope that these conferences will deal in depth with the problems that certain Arab countries are suffering, and not merely with a specific aspect of the Arab problem. If they consider the Palestinian issue to be their premise, they must admit that no other Arab country has offered as many sacrifices as Lebanon has for the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's struggle. In return, Lebanon has not been paid tribute or treated in the same way that it has treated the Palestinian issue, and particularly the PLO.

We all know that for the last 40 years Lebanon has paid a high price: devastation, killing, the eviction of people, and the destruction of our infrastructure. We have accepted this price with open hearts and friendship because Lebanon was supposed to pay its share of the sacrifices required by the Palestinian resistance. However, I regret to say that Lebanon is not prepared to go back, or to pay such a high price again. This is rendered particularly true by the fact that the result of the PLO's conduct at a certain stage, which is the main cause for the price Lebanon is paying at present, has been the destruction of our national unity and of Lebanon's political and national structure. This produced the current chaos, from which we are still suffering.

We agreed in the summer of 1982 on a specific program to secure the PLO's withdrawal from Lebanon. Yasir 'Arafat withdrew willingly from Lebanon following an understanding with the state. Therefore, we again affirm that there will be no going backward. We are determined to return Lebanon to the condition that preceded the well-known Palestinian actions. We are determined to regain security for Lebanon, without any infringement on its sovereignty, to be implemented by the legitimate Lebanese authorities.

As for the security of the Palestinian camps, no Lebanese intends to take any action against the camps. The intermarriage, cooperation, and harmony that have existed between the Lebanese people and the Palestinian peopLe in Lebanon are unprecedented in any other country. The two peoples have reached peaks of harmony and sincere cooperation in Lebanon. Thus, there are no problems between the Lebanese people and the Palestinian camps. Perhaps the only problems are caused by infiltrations into the Palestinian camps by certain parties that are trying to incite the camps' residents and drag them into unwanted conflicts. The Palestinian camps are safe and secure, and we are responsible for the Palestinian people's security, as we have demonstrated since 1948. We hope that our Palestinian brothers will not try to return to the previous state of affairs or to (?involve) the Lebanese people in issues that we do not want at present. We affirm that the issue of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon is an internal one, falling within the scope of the Lebanese Government. We will deal with this issue on that basis, in cooperation with fraternal Syria, which is giving us full political and security support, in order to reach the desired results.

You may immediately ask: Where is the Lebanese Government? You may ask: Where are the Lebanese security authorities? We acknowledge the need for reform and reconciliation. We hope that following today's consultations, we can mobilize all aspects of the Lebanese situation — dialogue, the government, the security issue, all aspects — until we achieve the results to which we all aspire.

As for the issue of reconciliation, I think that we have made significant progress in that direction. All of the activities that are taking place in Lebanon — the meetings, new alliances, groupings, and so forth — are directed toward dialogue and are designed to promote the process of reforms and dialogue. We hope that these meetings and all of these initiatives will be the beginning of a shift from confrontation, from the logic of the gun, to the logic of reason and sound dialogue. The Lebanese people are tired. The hope of every Lebanese citizen is to move from the logic of the gun to the logic of dialogue. Leaders are meeting; alliances are being formed. We strongly and wholeheartedly welcome these initiatives and meetings, and we hope that they will be the genuine prelude to the acceleration of the reforms process. We regard the Shtawrah conference statement as a good and positive basis for national dialogue. We are also awaiting other ideas, so that we can incorporate them into a national program that will be approved by all Lebanese parties. Those who met in Shtawrah formulated some plans and ideas. Many of these ideas are the same as those we have raised on more than one occasion and in more than one circumstance.

The general principles that we have raised are not that different from the ideas contained in the Shtawrah statement. Therefore, they can serve as a good approach to a constructive dialogue. We are trying to consolidate our relations with fraternal Syria and to prepare internal reforms in order to establish a system of justice and equality that all of the Lebanese people and all others who reside in Lebanon can accept.

I would like to affirm that the presidency is prepared to support all of these ideas, meetings, and initiatives in its effort to arrive at the desired common formula. The presidency of the republic stands at the service of all of these meetings and initiatives. We will place at their disposal all of the resources available to us, to

facilitate their task and the achievement of the objective that we all seek.

I would like to tell you that our meeting with His Excellency President Al-Asad dealt with most of these issues. The meeting was extremely cordial and positive. I can say that our visit has been successful. President Al-Asad showed total understanding of Lebanon's situation, of the need to accelerate our actions to promote security and stability, and of all aspects of our domestic situation. I think that Prime Minister Rashid Karami and myself were in full agreement with President Al-Asad on all of the subjects we discussed in the few hours we have spent here.

We all know that 10 years of war, 10 years of destruction, 10 years of division, and 10 years of suffering in every family in Lebanon cannot be ended by pressing a button or waving a magic wand. It requires effort, sacrifice, and determination. I can assure you that as far as the regime is concerned, and as far as Prime Minister Karami and myself are concerned, such determination exists, and our efforts are continuing. I can assure you that there is more optimism today than ever before that we can take our dear Lebanon to a safe shore. [Applause]

[Unidentified reporter] Are the lines cut [words indistinct]?

[Al-Jumayyil] No. the lines are not cut at all. [Words indistinct] say the lines are cut. The lines are not cut at all. On the contrary, the lines are wide open. We are now in the process of formulating a program to gather all parties around the table for negotiations — not negotiations, but dialogue. We think that in coming days and weeks, ideas and a working program will be formulated by which we may arrive at the desired dialogue. I want to remind everyone that the national issue cannot be dealt with by making concessions. No concessions are being demanded from any party in favor of any other party. The logic of concessions is rejected in our national dealings and in our national interests. What is needed today is that we agree on reforms that can ensure equality among all of the Lebanese people and eliminate the people's anxiety. We are thinking about certain reforms that would be based on the reality and developments in Lebanon. These reforms must conform to the Lebanese reality in the mid-80's. Therefore, we must formulate a new system and a new constitution in the mid-80's that conforms to the reality of Lebanese life. But this must take place within the framework of the unity of our land and people, with public liberties, a free economic system, and sovereignty over and independence throughout all of Lebanon. As I have said more than once, the only sacred things in Lebanon are its sovereignty, independence, liberty, a free economic system, the unity of the people and land, equality among all of the people, and reassurance for all of the people. These are the primary contexts within which we must work to arrive at the new Lebanese formula sought by all Lebanese parties.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, in light of the developments and initiatives in Lebanon to which you have referred, do you think that the Lebanese crisis has entered the stage of a comprehensive solution?

[Al-Jumayyil] Following my meeting with His Excellency President Al-Asad this morning, in the company of Prime Minister Karami, I am confident that we are on the right path and that, with Syria's help, we will soon achieve those things to which all of the Lebanese people aspire.

Al-Jumayyil: Talks 'Success'

JN081617 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil held a news conference in which he asserted that his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad deal mainly with affirming the unity of stands of both Lebanon and Syria in order to face all the Arab and regional developments and the stages that the Zionist-Arab struggle has reached. He said that a meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad at this stage is very essential because of the president's efforts and sacrifices in order to help Lebanon face the current dangers and to support it in terms of security. He added that the noticeable progress in Lebanon is due to Syria's assistance on President al-Asad's orders. It is also due to Syria's support to bring about reconciliation, promote reform, and liberate the south from Israeli occupation.

President Al-Jumayyil saluted the Lebanese nationalist resistance, which liberated the land and protected the Lebanese people's dignity. On the summit, President Al-Jumayyil said: Lebanon is prepared to participate in any conference that aims to deal with the Arab issues in a profound manner by unifying the Arab stance. He said the Casablanca summit is not able to push the wheels of peace because separate solutions cannot lead to results that are in the interest of the cause.

Al-Jumayyil on Palestinians

JN090632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Damascus — At a press conference in Damascus yesterday, President Amin al-Jumayyil said that his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on the Lebanese situation were fruitful and successful and will contribute toward realizing the Lebanese people's aspirations on all levels. President al-Jumayyil explained that the withdrawal of 'Arafat and his men from Beirut in the summer of 1982 was brought about by international agreement, affirming that the situation in Lebanon will not return to what it was during the presence of 'Arafat and his gang and that the Lebanese security issue is in the Lebanese people's trust. On the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil stressed the brotherly ties that exist between the Lebanese people and the Palestinian brothers in the camps. He said: The Palestinian camps are secure and we are responsible for the security of the Palestinian people in Lebanon. The issue of camp security falls within the Lebanese Government's jurisdiction.

Al-Asad on Lebanese 'Reforms'

NC081703 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Interview with President Hafiz Al-Asad by correspondent Jacque Wakim at the Al-Mazzah military airport in Damascus prior

to Lebanese President al-Jumayyil's departure for Beirut on 8 August — recorded]

[Text] [Wakim] Mr President, how do you assess your talks with His Excellency President Al-Jumayyil?

[Al-Asad] Our talks were good, as is always the case. They were useful for Lebanon and, naturally, for Syria and the other Arab states.

[Wakim] Can it be said that Lebanon, after today's talks, can begin the process of national dialogue and reconciliation?

[Al-Asad] Actually, in our cooperation with President Al-Jumayyil and our brother, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, we have always worked to this end. The spirit of dialogue in Lebanon is more evident today than ever before. I can affirm that all parties are moving in this direction. And, in our opinion, this is the direction for which we must work, and which we must take if we are to save Lebanon from its ordeal so that it can assume its role along with all of us.

[Wakim] Mr President, campaigns have been waged against the Lebanese system and all legitimate institutions in Lebanon. What is your opinion on this issue?

[Al-Asad] Campaigns...

[Wakim, interrupting] Campaigns that cast doubt on the system and its legitimate institutions.

[Al-Asad] All of the parties are raising the slogan of reforms, and each party or person expresses its or his view on such reforms in different ways. This is how I see it, in my opinion. The point is that all of us, as I said, are seeking reforms, especially brother President Amin al-Jumayyil. We all support reforms everywhere. Life goes on. I repeat, and say that this is the demand and desire of all parties without exception. Perhaps views on reform differ, but everyone wants reforms.

[Wakim] Will Damascus meet with the concerned parties to promote this process?

[Al-Asad] Damascus' contacts have not been interrupted. We will do all we can for the good of Lebanon, because the people of Lebanon are our people, just as the people of Syria are the people of Lebanon. We take the same view of the Lebanese citizens as of Syrian citizens. We are one people in two states.

Al-Jumayyil Returns Home

NC081628 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The Lebanese-Syrian talks ended at 1720 today, and President Al-Jumayyil and the delegation accompanying him returned to Beirut at 1755.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanon's Birri, Junblatt

JN081806 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] At 1940 this evening, President Hafiz al-Asad received Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of justice and southern affairs and leader of the Amal movement; and Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism and leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Birri on Talks, Summit

NC090854 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad met last night with Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt. Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was also present. Their talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon and with ongoing efforts to give an impetus to the process of national reconciliation and security. Emphasis was placed on the fact that national reconciliation can serve as a solid basis for safeguarding the unity of Lebanon's land and people.

During the meeting, President al-Asad stressed Syria's eagerness to help and support fraternal Lebanon in all fields. This will allow our country to regain its health and well-being and return to its natural role in the Arab world.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-HAQIQAH*, Minister Birri said: The talks dealt with Lebanon's domestic situation. We briefed President al-Asad on the results of the National Union Front conference in Shtawrah, the program that was adopted, and our determination to continue our fight to put an end to the sectarian regime.

Minister Birri responded to a question by noting: I have not heard the text of President al-Jumayyil's statement. However, I can say this: If the reports about his approval of the union front proposals are true, we would like to state that only action counts. Birri pointed out that not a single letter of the government statement, which represents our minimum requirements, has been implemented. Birri added: We discussed the situation in the south with President al-Asad as well. This was particularly important under the current circumstances, when efforts are being made everywhere to rally around the national resistance and to support it.

Birri said: We told President al-Asad once again that we believe the national resistance is proud of the fact that Syria has been the only Arab state to embrace it.

Birri added: We also touched on the Casablanca summit, which is the best expression of Arab apostasy. It is a summit involving those with evil intentions, who are currently trying to put the resistance and Syria on trial, and not such capitulationist agreements as the Camp David accords.

Minister Nabih Birri returned to Beirut from Damascus early today. He is scheduled to chair a meeting of the Amal Movement Presidium and Organizational Bureau.

Criticism Voiced Over Arab Summit in Casablanca

AL-BA'TH: 'Uproar' Over Nothing

JN081151 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 8 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial on the convening of the suspect Casablanca summit, the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: At last, and after a big uproar and difficult labor pains, the summit of those running after the mirage of a U.S. solution was born dead. Neither the level of representation nor that of participation is proportionate to the uproar they made about the conference and the reasons for its convocation. Nor can the representation at this level enable the conference to perform the function they wanted.

We do not want to precede events. However, all statements during the preparation for the conference showed that providing an Arab cover for the King Husayn regime to liquidate the Palestine question is an impossible matter, whether in this conference or in other conferences. Most participating countries still announce their adherence to resolutions of former Arab summit conferences, including those of the Rabat, Baghdad, and Tunis conferences. Of course, there is nothing in these resolutions that permits giving Arab authorization to any party to enter into direct capitulatory negotiations with Israel through the United States. There is also nothing in these resolutions that permits giving authorization to any party to relinquish territories and rights, foremost being the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination and to establish their national state in Palestine.

It is no speculation that the conferees in Casablanca know that what the United States is asking them is what is vehemently rejected by the Arab masses. We do not believe that any rational Arab ruler who values the masses and thinks about the future can support Washington and Tel Aviv and their capitulatory schemes and be against his country's masses and those of the Arab homeland. On this basis, we can frankly and clearly say that what the United States is expecting out of the Casablanca summit will never come. However, if such a thing comes, then those who brought it about will soon go.

AL-BA'TH continues: All justifications they made to convene the emergency summit have fallen. The campaigns of fabrication and false eagerness for Arab solidarity have not stood against clear facts. It is noted that there is no explanation for the insistence on convening this summit other than attempting to provide the cover Washington requested for the forthcoming phase of the plot.

Perhaps the warm U.S. blessing may be the reason behind the Moroccan king's insistence on convening the crippled summit and on pushing settlement at any cost. King Hassan did not hide his eagerness to achieve the U.S. desire when he told some Arab rulers: Let us meet this time and thereafter you can wait for 15 or 20 years without a summit.

Why then should the summit be convened once, particularly in these days, and in an extraordinary manner? Does this not mean that it is a planned summit to provide a cover for an event that became imminent? An event whose preludes appeared in the Jordanian-'Arafatist agreement. Moreover, does this hurry not mean that the pro-U.S. Arabs began to feel that time is not in their interest and that the miracles of armed struggle in southern Lebanon began to evoke a deep response in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and throughout the occupied Arab territories?

Problem Facing Arab 'Plotters'

JN090744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 9 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] On the emergency summit for capitulation in Casablanca, *AL-BA'TH* says: The problem of the plotters is clearly represented by how to peddle the plot of negotiating with the enemy before it is too late, thinking as they do that the current opportunity may not be repeated. The great momentum of pan-Arab awakening and the completion of strategic balance, which steadfast Syria is establishing, will eventually prevent negotiations and the liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

They talk about Arab solidarity and reunion while they themselves are responsible for ruining Arab solidarity and turning it from its path of struggle. They sponsored the Camp David agreements between Al-Sadat and Israel and divided the Palestinian ranks. They never raised their voice in support of the Lebanese people's struggle, but in their talks with the Americans they blessed the Zionist 17 May agreement. They invented the camps' sedition in the hope of fomenting discord between the Lebanese and Palestinian people, ending the role of the Palestine National Salvation Front, and confusing Syria and paralyzing its pan-Arab role in Lebanon. They encouraged Saddam Husayn to start his war with Iran because Iraq's absence from the battle would harm Syria's pan-Arab strategic steadfastness. Now they are instigating 'Arafat to enter negotiations with the enemy, fully realizing that the enemy will not give back any territory.

The PLO, which played a great international role beause of Syria's support, has been fragmented and its role stopped. Israel tried to finish it militarily and the plotters want to finish it politically so the Palestinian people's cause will fall. However, Syrian steadfastess has produced active, effective Lebanese resistance. This steadfastness is producing active and effective Palestinian resistance in the occupied territory.

By raising the slogans of realism, reconsideration of viewpoints, expediencies, the possible and the impossible, and facts and illusions, they want us to tread their capitulation path so that resistance becomes an impossible illusion and comprehensive reconciliation with the enemy becomes a possible, tangible fact.

TISHRIN: Sponsors Hiding 'Defects'

JN091004 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 9 Aug (SANA) — The newspaper *TISHRIN* has said that since the Hassan-Husayn-'Arafat summit has been exposed and its capitulationist essence has been disclosed to all

Arabs and has been faced with a comprehensive Arab, Palestinian, and international condemnation, he who sponsored the summit and his two allies are working to hide its defects, helping to deceive the Arab nation and to camouflage its expected resolutions by talking about Arab solidarity and reunion.

In a commentary headlined, "We Believe in the Nation, What Do You Believe In?" the paper adds: In the name of realism, change of viewpoint, expediency, what is possible and impossible, and what is illusion and fact, they want us to tread their capitulationist path so that resistance becomes and impossible illusion and comprehensive reconciliation with the enemy becomes a possible fact.

The paper continues: We believe that armed resistance is the confirmed fact that cannot be surmounted by any other fact and that separate deals with the enemy are a great illusion. We also believe that building strategic balance and mobilizing the nation's resources in a struggle of solidarity against the enemy is the only realistic action. We believe that the Arab nation is able to defeat the Zionist plan, restore Palestine, and impose the real Arab peace if it mobilizes its potentials and capabilities.

TISHRIN concludes: We believe that the path to pride, dignity, and the reunion of the nation is by adopting the way of steadfastness and resistance and not by yielding to Israel and its schemes and throwing oneself into the lap of the United States.

Iraqi Ba'thists Condemn Summit

JN081424 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Damascus, 8 Aug (SANA) — The Iraqi branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has affirmed that the emergency summit conference being held in Morocco is an extension of the Camp David conspiracy that is aimed at liquidating the Palestine question and imposing capitulationist solutions on the Arab nation.

In a statement issued today, the Iraqi branch of the Ba'th Party explained that the agent facist despotic clique in Baghdad is one of the parties to the conspiracy. It called on our people in Iraq to topple this clique and establish the nationalist, unionist, socialist alternative.

The statement says that this conference was convened on the instructions of U.S. imperialist and Zionist circles. It says that the date of the conference coincides with the U.S. imperialist diplomatic maneuvers and military moves and concentrations in the region. This affirms that the conference' resolutions will be defeatist and serve imperialist and Zionist policy in order to peddle their schemes and impose their hegemony on the entire region.

The statement says that the participation of the Iraqi fascist regime in the summit conference constitutes a big blow to the Iraqi people's aspirations and hopes and contradicts the traditions and heritage of our people and valiant army, which was and will remain an army for Palestine and an army that will safeguard the interests of our Arab nation.

Ba'th Party Condemns 'Bright Star' Maneuvers

JN081710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus — A responsible source in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command has stated that the U.S. military maneuvers on the Egyptian Arab territory is a link in the chain of maneuvers the United States is carrying out under the codename of "Bright Star" in four Arab countries. These countries are Egypt, Somalia, Jordan, and Oman. This is done in agreement with the agent regimes and with the participation of some of their forces. The source added that through these maneuvers U.S. imperialism aims at training the rapid deployment forces that it formed to attack the region's countries and peoples by using the ports, airports, and military bases that the renegade regimes have placed at its disposal.

The source said that the U.S. military concentration in the Arab region comes within the scope of the aggressive strategy of U.S. imperialism and its ally, Zionism. It added that the military concentration is aimed at defending the advocates of capitulation in the Arab region, such as 'Arafat, the Jordanian regime, Mubarak, and Saddam Husayn.

The responsible source in the Ba'th Party National Command pointed out that this military concentration coincides with the collaboration of the reactionary regimes and the deviationist Palestinian rightwing to embark on capitulatory negotiations with the United States and the Zionist enemy in order to liquidate the Palestine question and the Palestinian Arab people's right. It also coincides with the emergency summit in Casablanca called for by King Hassan II on the orders of the United States to legitimize the liquidatory Amman agreement.

The source affirmed that the U.S. threats and exhibition of its military might will not enable it to peddle the schemes of capitulation and will not defend the regimes of agentry against the Arab masses' indignation due to Syria's firm, militant stands and to its solid steafastness under the leadership of struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the republic.

The source stressed Syria's determination to topple the course of capitulation as it toppled the 17 May accord and the rest of the liquidatory schemes. It said: While vehemently condemning these U.S. military maneuvers and their aggressive objectives, as well as the Arab regimes participating in them, our party — the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party — affirms its determination to continue the struggle along with the Arab masses led by the bastion of steafastness, Arab Syria, for the sake of toppling all forms of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracy, and firmly countering these schemes aimed at imposing capitulation and imperialist and Zionist hegemony on the Arab homeland.

Peres Denounces Terrorism in Territories, Jordan
TA081705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister today voiced what may be titled: With a View to Jordan. Here is a report by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal:

[Begin recording] [Tal] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the graduates of the National Defense College today that the war in Lebanon has not freed us of the danger of terrorism. He then proceeded to talk about Jordan. Husayn, Peres said, has said the accord reached with 'Arafat marks a change of direction, but the PLO regards this agreement as tactics in stages, not as a peace strategy.

[Peres] It is true that the PLO is currently putting on a show of moderation, especially verbal moderation. But backstage the PLO and its leaders are continuing to work on a permanent plan and daily action to harm women and children, both in Israel and outside it. No camouflage or misleading words will help. Israel will take action against terrorism and those who perpetrate it unhesitatingly, in every sphere. It will take action against recognizing that organization and will not allow promises for change of policy to be construed as a real change of policy. Israel will operate against those who plan terrorist acts and those who carry these acts out by preventing their intentions from materializing, intercepting the perpetrators, and handling the terrorists. Israel will prevent instigators and their sympathizers from enjoying freedom of action, will take action to create the kind of collective motivation that will be detrimental to terrorism, and will prevent the inhabitants from offering refuge to the perpetrators of terrorist acts. Israel will not hesitate to implement all the penal measures permissible by law in order to stem the spread of terrorism.

The PLO has been complaining about the loss of what it calls geographic pluralism. Khalid al-Hasan [Abu al-Sa'id] has repeatedly described the PLO's predicament as a unique situation. After the revolution, and I quote, has departed Lebanon, after Egypt has closed its doors to it, after having been denied access to the Golan Heights, it is now an organization seeking a new home-base. We will not let the territories turn into that base, and hope Jordan will not allow its soil to serve as the site for compensation for the loss of this geographic pluralism.

As regards the territories, we have preferred peaceful coexistence while improving the standard of living. Yet, if anyone sees our good intentions as a manifestation of weakness or hesitation, he will very soon realize his mistake. We will not harm innocent people; we will not touch peaceful inhabitants; nor will we let the territories become a launching pad for terrorist initiatives, whether initiated by the PLO or due to local prompting.

As for Jordan, so far our border has been guarded thanks to a parallel effort by the security forces on both sides of the river. I trust that King Husayn did not permit 'Arafat to return to Jordan in order to make it a base for terrorist activity against Israel, and, in the final analysis, also against Jordan itself. [End recording]

[Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic at 1630 GMT on 8 August carries a similar report on Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' address to the graduates of the National Defense College class in which Peres adds: "I am convinced that Jordan and Israel share a common interest in not wanting to create mutually dangerous situations returning a threat for a threat, violence for violence."]

Peres Plans Summit With Mubarak Before Mid-Sept
TA090724 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 9 Aug 85 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Hayim Ravia, and Pe'er-Li Shahar]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres intends to launch a renewed peace initiative with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn. A source close to the prime minister said that the prime minister's move would come either with or without the Likud's approval.

Peres disclosed to the Alignment ministers this week that once the economic process has been completed, he intends to revive the peace process. The prime minister said that if Israel does not take steps toward a rapid resumption of the peace process with Egypt, the relations between the two countires might deteriorate.

In order to advance the political process, Peres plans to submit the Tabah issue for a decision by the Cabinet. The prime minister said he would not tolerate a veto by the Likud ministers against a continuation of the process. Peres will soon confer with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to prepare the background for the political process. He will propose to Shamir that the Tabah issue be brought to the Cabinet for a decision.

A senior political source at the Prime Minister's Office told *HADASHOT* that Peres is planning a summit meeting with the Egyptian president as early as the Jewish New Year [16 September]. The source said that Peres hopes to attain a political breakthrough with Husayn, with the help of Mubarak and the United States. In the last few days, there have been contacts between the Prime Minister's Office and the Egyptian president's office to promote the political process. The prime minister promised Minister 'Ezer Weizman, one of the initiators of the new move, that he would not be deterred by the pressure exerted on him by the Likud ministers. Peres told Weizman: "Nobody, including Yithzaq Shamir and the other Likud ministers, will stop me on the road to peace. I see this as my most important mission as prime minister."

HADASHOT has learned that last night Peres expressed satisfaction over Husayn's call for peace [in his speech at the Arab summit meeting in Casablanca]. Peres believes that despite the difficulties and obstacles in the Arab world, Husayn wants peace. Yesterday Peres called on Husayn to enter direct negotiations with Israel and warned him that Israel will not tolerate terrorist activities from Jordanian territory.

Addressing graduates of the National Defense College, Peres said he will not agree to let the territories evolve as a base for the PLO's terrorist initiatives. "The joint border has so far been kept quiet through the combined efforts of Israel and Jordan. I believe

that Husayn will not allow 'Arafat to turn Jordan into a terrorist base," the prime minister stated.

Israel issued a demand to Husayn to see to the disbandment of the terrorist bases in Jordan. In a message relayed to Husayn by the United States, Israel expressed its concern over the reestablishment of a terrorist infrastructure in Jordan. Husayn replied that the bases were not military headquarters but rather political offices. Israel does not accept this explanation since, according to information in its possission, the PLO is operating from Jordanian territory to coordinate terrorist activities in Judaea, Samaria, and within the Green Line.

Peres Says Ministers Agree on Territory Self-Rule

TA081520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister says government ministers agree that if we enter into negotiations with Jordan we could offer self-rule for the inhabitants of the territories. In a ceremony marking the graduation of students in the National Defense College, Shim'on Peres said Israel will not allow the territories to become a basis for terrorism, and will act against provocateurs and perpetrators of attacks. Israel also hopes Jordan does not become a place to compensate the terrorists for the loses of freedom of action in Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports the prime minister also said we will not be misled by the PLO's declarations that it was changing its direction. Peres said we know 'Arafat continues to encourage attacks against Israeli citizens.

Earlier today the prime minister said Husayn sincerely seeks peace with Israel. He is making a mistake, however, in improving his relations with Yasir 'Arafat.

Peres Denies Arms Supply to Nicaraguan Rebels

TA090446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres has denied charges by Nicaragua's president that Israel is supplying arms to the U.S.-backed contra rebels. Israel Radio's political reporter, Shim'on Schiffer, quotes the prime minister as saying that Israel is not a side in the war and is not involved either with people, advice, or weapons' supply.

Arms Not 'Directly' Sold

TA081355 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1349 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman reports that Israel has not directly sold arms to the Nicaraguan rebels, nor has it given them any kind of direct aid. The spokesman denied remarks attributed this morning in *HA'ARETZ* to the Nicaraguan president, according to which Israel trains and arms the rebels fighting the Sandinista regime. The spokesman also said Israel is making efforts to renew diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. Relations were severed following the rise of the Sandinists to power. There have already been several meetings with this aim in mind.

Arms Via 'Third Party'

TA081619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has denied the charges made by the Nicaraguan leader that Israel is arming the right-wing rebels in his country and that Israeli military figures are training the rebels in their bases in Honduras. The Foreign Ministry announcement says that the only contacts between Israel and Nicaragua were over an attempt to resume diplomatic relations. If the rebels indeed use Israeli-made arms, they must have obtained them through a third party, the Foreign Ministry says.

Nicaragua's leader, Daniel Ortega, has made these charges in an interview with an *HA'ARETZ* correspondent.

Alignment Knesset Member Hayim Ramon has asked the prime minister to make it clear that Israel is not involved in the civil war in Nicaragua.

Report on Peres Seeking Finance Portfolio Denied

TA081133 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Aug 85 p 7

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Pe'er-Li Shahar]

[Text] Yesterday the Prime Minister's Office denied outright a report in *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* that Shim'on Peres would like to be appointed finance minister following the rotation with Yitzhaq Shamir. The Prime Minister's Office announced: This is a cock-and-bull story; Peres did not make the remarks attributed to him.

Sources close to the prime minister described the report as a bad joke. According to them, the prime minister sometimes jests, and it is possible that someone took his remarks about his future position seriously, when in actual fact he was joking.

Likud Knesset Member Hayim Kaufman is one of those who took Peres' remarks seriously. "This is Shim'on Peres' new publicity trick. The true objectives behind it should be thoroughly examined," Kaufman said. Kaufman also heard signs of doubt in something Peres said on Tuesday: "...if there will be a rotation." Kaufman is demanding that Peres explain the meaning of this qualifying remark.

The coalition agreement between the Alignment and the Likud explicitly stipulates that Shim'on Peres is to receive the foreign affairs portfolio from Yitzhaq Shamir, while Yitzhaq Shamir is to assume the position of prime minister. The finance and defense ministers are not supposed to change.

Shamir Wants Dialogue With USSR on Emigration

TA090502 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that just as the Soviet Union stopped recognizing Israel's interests in the past, it could possibly reverse its policy. Our correspondent Haviva Roger reports that the foreign minister believes it will also be possible to bridge our differences with the Soviet Union regarding the issue of Jewish emigration from the USSR.

[Begin Shamir recording] We want to hold a dialogue in which we would be able to explain our positions to the Soviet Union. It is true that there is one issue in which there is an enormous gap between us and the Soviet Union: the right of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union to emigrate and reunite with its Israeli brethren. There can be no concessions, no compromise on this issue. I hope, however, that the Soviet Union will eventually understand that this would serve its own interests. [End recording]

Court of Justice Forbids Deportation of Terrorists

TA081158 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1146 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The High Court of Justice prevented the deportation of another 12 terrorists who were released in the framework of the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports the High Court of Justice ordered the defense minister and the military commander in Judaea and Samaria to explain within 5 days the reasons for deporting these terrorists. The terrorists will remain in the area until their cases have been reviewed.

Our correspondent notes that most of the terrorists who appealed to the High Court of Justice received prison sentences of between 20 years to life imprisonment. Most of them were convicted of infiltrating to the territories with terrorist intentions. All these terrorists claim they are residents of the territories; their families reside there and they have assets in the territories. They also claim the deportation order is contrary to the agreement to which Israel is a signatory and that it contravenes international law.

Bar-Lev Interview on PLO Bases, Deportatian Policy

TA081126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Interview with Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev by Shlomo Raz "during tour of the Jordan River bridges" on 8 August — recorded]

[Text] [Raz] Hayim Bar-Lev, we are quite close to the bridge on the Jordanian border. Will this border remain as quiet as it is today for a long time?

[Bar-Lev] I suppose so.

[Raz] Despite all the declarations about the need to forcefully remove the terrorist headquarters?

[Bar-Lev] I have not heard such statements. Some have made suggestions to this effect, but there were no actual declarations on this issue. I do not think we should regard these headquarters as targets for some kind of military action. In my opinion we should demand, as we have, that Jordan remove them. Jordan should be informed that the bases do not enjoy any immunity whatsoever — and this is in fact the case. Nonetheless, as the saying goes in the movies: A cowboy who threatens does not fire. I am not in favor of threatening, but rather in favor of explaining to Jordan that this is unacceptable to us. Jordan also realizes that it could be seriously hurt by this, and both the Jordanian king and the Jordanian state have proved that they know very well how to deal with the PLO. I think that the political process which should ultimately take place with Jordan is the right direction toward a solution over that of saber rattling and threats. We should opt for clear messages, and I think the Israeli Government has made this point abundantly clear to Jordan.

[Raz] Does that mean that there have been recent clarifications as well, after the terrorists began returning to Jordan?

[Bar-Lev] Certainly, both public clarifications and those relayed through diplomatic channels.

[Raz] Is the presence of the terrorists a casus belli for terminating any political process?

[Bar-Lev] I think that a political process is inevitable and that the only interlocutor we can discuss our eastern border with is the Arab sovereign state east of Israel — namely, Jordan — along with the Palestinians. However, the delegation must be predominantly Jordanian. Therefore, I would not suggest that we obstruct the path of the political process with artificial and other obstacles. This is why I suggest that we not pose any conditions. This was the decision of the Israeli Government, which was also accepted in the negotiations on the establishment of the coalition. We invited Jordan to peace negotiations without any preconditions.

[Raz] What if our eastern neighbor does not heed our appeals? What should we then do about those bases?

[Bar-Lev] If Jordan never joins the negotiations, the problem will not be that of the bases there but rather what will happen to Zionism, the Jews, and the State of Israel. In such a case, the bases will not represent a problem. The problem will be what to do with a country of 3.5 million Jews and 2 million Arabs, of which those Arabs in the territories neither want to be Israeli citizens nor live under Israeli rule.

[Raz] Does the presence of those headquarters in Jordan pose a threat to Israel?

[Bar-Lev] I assume they have an impact on the mood of the inhabitants of the territories. I suppose that the recent spate of terrorism, part of which was initiated locally, partially stems from this closeness between Jordan and the terrorists. However, this was not the only motive. For the time being we do not know

that terrorists have infiltrated across the Jordanian border, or that any Israeli objectives have been shelled from beyond the border. These bases pose a threat and Jordan must remove them. However, I do not think we should put the emphasis on this point. The stress should be on negotiations in order to find a solution and expand the circle of peace we launched with Egypt. In the absence of this, the problem is not what to say or propose but how to stop the situation from deteriorating any further, in view of the large number of Arab inhabitants who do not want to be part of Israel. We actually see a daily deterioration of the situation.

[Raz] How is this daily deterioration expressed?

[Bar-Lev] The deterioration is reflected in the terrorist attacks, in the reactions, the relations between Arabs and Jews in Israel, the relatively vast support for views as deranged as those of Meir Kahane — this is the deterioration. All these things did not exist 10 years ago. If you wait another 10 years the situation will become far worse unless we find a political way to rid us of our responsibility for 1.25 million Palestinian Arabs.

[Raz] Based on what we heard this morning, will we once again implement a policy of deportations?

[Bar-Lev] The government decided that this is a legitimate and effective measure against people who direct, instigate, and abet terrorism behind-the-scenes. I hope we will not have to deport many people, but if there are such people and they are deported, I have no doubt this will have a positive effect on maintaining tranquility.

Police Injured Dispersing Protesters at U.S. Embassy

TA081719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Two policemen and two policewomen were hurt today in Tel Aviv while dispersing a demonstration of some 200 Jewish zealots at the U.S. Embassy. Two of the demonstrators were detained for allegedly assaulting police officals. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the cause of the protest was the visit to Israel of a Mormon delegation [for talks on building a Brigham Young University center in Jerusalem].

Shamir Warns U.S. of Joint Delegation Talks

TA090457 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir says the talks between the United States and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will not bring peace any nearer. Their only purpose is to obtain U.S. recognition of the PLO. In a speech in the moshav of Menahemya, Yitzhaq Shamir warned the United States not to fall into this trap. Our correspondent Haviva Roger brings excerpts of Shamir's remarks.

[Begin recording][Roger] The United States is being dragged into the trap of the so-called talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian team, and this is Israel's most serious problem these days, according to Mr Shamir. Shamir said we warned the United States not to enter talks whose only purpose is to obtain U.S. recognition of the PLO.

[Shamir] It would hurt the war against terrorism, it would hurt peace and stability in the Middle East, it would hurt the fabric of relations between ourselves and the United States. We did not expect to recieve such a blow from the United States, our ally.

[Roger] Shamir said we want peace negotiations with Jordan. However, in reaction to our call, Husayn signed an agreement with 'Arafat and allowed a greater terrorist presence in Jordan.

[Shamir] Rapprochement with the terrorist organizations cannot go together with a desire for peace with Israel. Israel will prevent any negative development stemming from this fact.

[Roger] Shamir said Jordan knows Israel can defend itself. The larger terrorist presence in Jordan poses a serious threat to peace and to Jordan itself. [End recording]

U.S. Intends To Hold Talks

TA090426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] King Husayn is refusing to change the list of Palestinian candidates for the dialogue with the United States. This was reported by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead in his talks in Israel. So far, it does not look as though the United States intends to forgo its intention to hold the dialogue with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, despite Israel's protests.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this emerges from last week's talks between U.S. and Israeli officials in Jerusalem. So far, however, no date has been set for the meeting between Richard Murphy and the delegation. Our political correspondent has learned that the leaders of the Jordanian Administration told the U.S. officials that they are aware of the danger which their decision to align themselves with the PLO and allow it to establish terrorist bases and headquarters in Jordan poses to themselves and to the Jordanian Administration.

U.S. Not To Increase Involvement in Tabah Dispute

TA090615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The United States does not intend to increase its involvement in the issue of the Tabah dispute between Israel and Egypt, despite Israel's request that it do so. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that a document submitted by the U.S. ambassador to Israel to the Foreign Ministry director general states that President Mubarak is willing to transfer the dispute to arbitration, and will accept no other solution, and therefore there is no point in increasing U.S. involvement in this issue.

Lahd on Defections, Syrians, Relations With UN

TA081836 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1740 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Tiberias, 8 Aug (ITIM) — General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], said at a news conference at the Tiberias Plaza Hotel today that as long as the Syrians are meddling in Lebanon, the ASL will not be able to trust the Shi'ites. "The ASL cannot be based on the Shi'ite population, which has other commitments," Lahd said. He reported that over the past few months some 50 troops have defected and left the ASL and the civil guards, and all of them were Shi'ite.

In light of the above, Shi'ites who from now on wish to join the ASL will be subject to closer scrutiny. Lahd believes that it is impossible to rely on Amal, since it is continuing to encourage attacks against the ASL and the IDF. "If certain terrorist infiltration attempts through the security strip are successfully foiled, this is thanks to local interests," Lahd said, and denied having any ties whatsoever with Amal, or having any intention of reaching an agreement with it.

Referring to the car-bomb incidents in southern Lebanon over the past month, Lahd said that they were arranged by pro-Syrian organizations, and this only proves the importance of the security strip. Lahd does not foresee a substantial decline in security in that region. "We started out with booby-trapped cars and now we have mules loaded with explosives, whichproves that the terrorist organizations are facing difficulties in introducing warfare material into the security strip. Furthermore, it is not the car bombs that endanger us. Even if there are 10 more booby-trapped cars, this is not what will affect security in the region. If the Syrians interfere in what is happening in the security strip, we will regard this as an Israeli problem," Lahd said.

Lahd believes that the inhabitants of the security strip understand today that there is no other way but to step up the security checks at the border crossing points, and the population accepts this with forbearance.

Addressing the problem of UNIFIL, Lahd said that bilateral relations depend on UNIFIL Commander General Callaghan's mood. "It all depends on whether he woke up on the right side," Lahd said. He noted that the UNIFIL soldiers in the area are even more aware than ever before of the need for coordination between the two sides, and he claimed that this has led to a marked change in relations between the two forces.

Kidnappings, Defections From ASL Increase

TA081245 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 7 Aug 85 p 5

[Report by Ilan Yitzhayeq]

[Text] During the past week, about 16 soldiers from the army of southern Lebanon and the civil guard have been kidnapped or have defected in an ingenious manner.

Reference is to soldiers from two ASL posts: One is in the village of Bra'shit, the other is in the village of Mays al-Jabal. Both are Shi'ite villages situated in the security zone.

At the beginning of last week, six ASL soldiers disappeared from the ASL post in Bra'shit, which is located in the local civil guard building bordering the Irish UNIFIL force's post. The bodies of two other soldiers were found at the site, but no weapons or the vehicle belonging to the soldiers were found. IDF sources are largely of the opinion that the incident involved a clever defection by the ASL soldiers rather than a kidnapping. According to this speculation, the two soldiers killed were probably shot when they tried to oppose the defection from the ASL ranks. The soldiers at the Bra'shit post are Shi'ites, and one view claims that the soldiers left to join the Shi'ite Amal organization. IDF sources note that UNIFIL soldiers from the Irish battalion, who are stationed close to the ASL post, should have heard or seen the incident. For reasons only the UNIFIL soldiers know, they did not intervene.

In another incident, another four ASL soldiers disappeared this week. They had been serving in the civil guard in the village of Mays al-Jabal.

The army of southern Lebanon currently numbers close to 2,000 soldiers. During the past week, the ASL "lost" nearly 1 percent of its total force as a result of defections or clashes with hostile elements.

IDF Intervenes in UNIFIL-ASL Dispute in S. Lebanon

TA090650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] IDF soldiers have destroyed a roadblock erected near Marj 'Uyun by Norwegian soldiers serving in UNIFIL. Several hours later the Norwegian soldiers again set up the roadblock. The background to the incident is tension between the Norwegian contingent and the soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. The Norwegian soldiers insist on searching ASL soldiers at the roadblock.

The UNIFIL spokesman reported that yesterday ASL, IDF, and UNIFIL officers met in order to solve the dispute, and they will meet again today in Al-Naqurah.

Gush Emunim Plans To Enlarge Existing Settlements

TA080750 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Aug 85 p 2

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — Gush Emunim has concluded there are enough small Jewish settlements in the West Bank so it will now try to turn 'Eli, along the Nabulus-Ramallah road, into a full-fledged town.

'Eli, which is a fairly new settlement where 15 families live, has been chosen partly because it is on the mountain ridge, where there are no Jewish towns, Gush Emunim secretary-general Daniella Weiss told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday.

The decision to enlarge 'Eli was taken after Gush leaders concluded their movement must pass from "the stage of spreading

out (over the area) to the stage of strengthening its hold over it," she said. In deliberations Gush leaders have held over the past few months they concluded the positioning of settlements is "satisfactory."

They were also aware that the effort made over the past years to settle Jews in the West Bank has attracted only 50,000 Jews and that they are still heavily outnumbered by the nearly 750,000 Arabs. Urban settlement is the answer to this problem because it can attract large numbers of settlers, as has been the case in places such as Ma'ale Adummim, Ari'el, Elqana and Ma'ale Efrayim, the Gush Emunim leaders believe.

The expansion of 'Eli is to be followed by the development of Elon More northeast of Nabulus, Berakha south of that city and Qiryat Arba', Weiss said. The Gush is planning a Sukkoth [Feast of Tabernacles to be celebrated on 30 September] march to culminate in the laying of a cornerstone at 'Eli.

Developments in Israeli-Egyptian Relations Viewed

TA081053 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Aug 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Israel has refused to assure Egypt of its support for the election of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali as UN commissioner for refugee affairs.

A Jerusalem political source explained that several officials from different countries are competing for the position and, at present, Israel prefers not to adopt a stand on the issue. It should be pointed out that the OAU recently adopted a resolution whereby all member-countries will support Ghali in the upcoming struggle for the senior position.

Egypt has approved an import license for the Koor concern for the sum of $2 million. Political sources in Jerusalem believe this step is another sign of Egypt's willingness to promote the normalization process with Israel, and to increase pressure on on finding a solution to the Tabah problem. In the past, Israel has claimed that Egypt is not approving import licenses for Israeli companies and is hampering Egyptian tourism to Israel. Egypt has recently granted the requests of several local importers to purchase goods in Israel and has encouraged travel agents to initiate deals for tourists to Israel.

Yesterday Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met with Moshe Sason, Israel's ambassador to Egypt, who is in Israel on vacation. Sason reported to Peres on his meetings with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. He reported on Egypt's willingness to work toward promoting relations and on the repeated demand that the Tabah issue be transferred to arbitration.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday expressing concern over the steps Israel is taking against residents of the territories, referring to them as "arbitrary." The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem earlier this week rejected an Egyptian request — relayed via Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni — to reopen the Al-Najah University in Nabulus. A similar request was made by Washington, which also has reservations about the iron-fisted policy in the territories. An explanatory note has been prepared by the Foreign Ministry, citing the reasons for this policy and detailing the events which led the government to adopt it.

Commentary on Freeze in Egypt-PRC Arms Deal

TA071129 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Aug 85 p 10

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: " 'An Israeli Invention' Infuriates Cairo"]

[Text] The Egyptian Government's decision to "freeze" an arms deal it had signed with the PRC due to fears that those arms might contain components developed by Israel should arouse some gloomy thoughts about the nature of the peace evolving between Cairo and Jerusalem. Precisely at a time when Israel is making sincere efforts to improve relations with President Mubarak, even at the cost of a confrontation between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Egypt has taken a step which will buttress those who want to hinder the process of normalization between the two countries.

Regardless of the veracity of the information used to justify the Egyptian decision, the very fact that such a decision was made exacerbates the degree of "chilliness" in the economic relations between Israel and Egypt, because it no longer applies to direct bilateral economic relations alone, but also to indirect ones. The Egyptian decision not only tarnishes the spirit of peace, but also violates its stipulations. According to the peace treaty between the two countries, President Al-Sadat undertook to abandon the decrees of the Arab economic boycott against Israel. A special Egyptian law to this effect was even published in the official Cairo gazette.

When Egypt froze its commercial relations with Israel, it justified this by saying that "Egyptian businessmen are not interested in Israeli products" and that, consequently, "the Egyptian Government can not coerce them" to sign contracts to import Israeli goods. However, this argument does not apply in the case of the PRC. Egyptian experts checked the various types of weapons and military equipment they wanted to buy from Beijing and, seeing that the weapons met their specifications, they signed an official contract with the PRC Government. However, in the wake of recent reports in foreign publications about Israeli improvements which were introduced to Soviet weapons manufactured in the PRC, fears arose in Egypt that those "improvements" might also reach Cairo. Consequently, President Mubarak adopted measures and suspended the shipment feared to contain "an Israeli invention." President Mubarak even sent a special delegation to Beijing to examine the issue of the "Israeli inventions," while Egyptian experts in Cairo were checking the Chinese weapons they had already received. This time Egypt cannot argue that it cannot force its businessmen to sign contracts with Israel; after all, in this case the businessmen are...Chinese.

This Egyptian move once again shows the necessity of holding a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak to clarify all the

disputed issues between the two countries. Moshe Shahal, energy minister, and 'Ezer Weizman, minister without portfolio, have developed excellent personal relations with various Egyptian figures. Also, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has never concealed his intention to improve Israel's relations with the largest Arab country. Still, this is not a personal but a political problem. Even before it recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv to protest the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in September 1982, Egypt had frozen its commercial relations with Israel. Ever since then, Egypt has been making all kinds of excuses and portraying them as conditions for normalization between the two countries. Once it was Tabah, on another occasion it was the withdrawal from Lebanon, and now Egypt has raised another excuse: the need for an arrangement regarding the Golan Heights.

It seems that in a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak, Israel must clarify, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the direction in which it is headed.

Leaders Arrive in Tanzania for SADCC Conference

Nyerere in Arusha

EA081921 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Arusha — President Nyerere arrived in Arusha today to attend the conference of the leaders of the Southern African Development Coordination Committee, SADCC, due to open in Arusha tomorrow.

Kaunda, Masire Arrive

EA081925 Daka PANA in English 1895 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Summary] Arusha, 8 Aug (ZANA/PANA) — President Kenneth Kaunda arrived in Arusha, Tanzania today to attend the SADCC summit which opens tomorrow. He was met on arrival at the Kilimanjaro International Airport by Byerere. Dr Kaunda is accompanied by Foreign Minister Prof Lameck Goma.

President Quett Masire has also arrived.

Other heads of state and government leaders are expected to arrive later today.

Ministers Council Meeting Opens

EA080912 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Arusha — Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi, the minister of state in the office of the president in charge of international cooperation, said the Southern African Development Cooperation Conference, SADCC, has entered a difficult phase of implementing its projects.

In his opening speech to the organization's ministerial council meeting in Arusha today, Ndugu Nyanganyi said that in order for the organization to succeed and achieve in its goals to implement its projects, there is a need for the member countries to increase their contribution and give support to implementing the projects. The minister of state called upon the member countries to put more effort into implementing the SADCC projects by increasing resources and recruiting more experienced personnel to ensure efficiency in the undertakings of the organization.

He hailed the Nordic countries, namely Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland and other international organizationsthat have manifested their desire to continue supporting SADCC in achieving its targets and the aim for which it was formed.

On South Africa, Minister Nyanganyi said apartheid countries are the main cause for the prevailing situation in southern Africa. He condemned the Boer regime for its continued acts of aggression against independent SADCC member states.

The chairman oft the meeting, which opened at the Arusha International Conference Hall today, is Mr Rui Baltazar, who is the Mozambican minister of finance.

Former OCAM States Create Cooperation Fund

AB081540 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] FAGACE — Behind these initials are hidden eight countries that are former members of OCAM, whose outright dissolution they decided on on 23 March this year in Lome. Following this decision, they demanded that the former organization relinquish its control over its institutions, notably the Guarantee and Cooperation Fund which the leaders of the eight member-countries asked to be maintained because of its financial situation, which is said to be quite sound. To maintain it, however, the fund had to be restructured, which necessitated either a change in its name or its replacement by another institution with similar functions. The experts and directors chose the first alternative.

This was learned only this morning when the finance and economic affairs ministers of the former OCAM member-states finished the restructuring work in their capacity as directors of the fund at the Benin Sheraton Hotel and christened their masterpiece as the African Guarantee and Economic Cooperation Fund, FAGACE.

During their working sessions, the ministers also approved the proposed amendments to the statutes and internal regulations presented by the committee of experts in light of the new directives given to the fund. The Cotonou meeting was presided over by our minister of finance and economy, Comrade Antonio Hospice.

ALGERIA

Weekly Terms Arab Summit 'Useless, Empty'

LD081141 Algiers APS in English 1031 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Algiers, 8-8-85 (APS) — Recalling Algeria's decision to not participate in the extraordinary Arab summit of Rabat, the weekly *REVOLUTION AFRICAINE* underlines that this stand was expected because of procedure adopted by the host country to convene this summit. In its latest issue, the weekly expressed in this regard its surprise especially if we consider the fact that this ordinary summit which was due to be held in Saudi Arabia did not take place for unknown reasons.

"Therefore, why such a hurry to convene the summit *REVOLUTION AFRICAINE* wonders whereas at the moment kings and Arab heads of state should have met to take imperative measures during the recent slaughters of the Palestinians in camps of Sabra and Chatila and Burg al-Barajinah for example they were reluctant?

Arab summits should have met to debate the Palestinian question, the Palestinian people's plight and war against the Zionist enemy at the right moment.

In order to be credible to reach tangible results these meetings should tackle problems facing the Arab nation with a clear vision especially take concrete decisions and then implement them, it added and further deplored that reality is unfortunately different.

Moreover, and due to manoeuvres by imperialism and Zionism, Arab world is now facing divisions which risk to demolish efforts favouring unity and rapprochement of Arab countries and weekly added. "A unity that history, geography, religion, culture and other factors call but the present juncture make difficult the weekly said and added, that wars, tensions, and expansionist aggressions continue to rage among our brothers' ranks. [Words indistinct] opposed some Arab countries and other interferences within internal affairs become common things paradoxially the Palestine resistance which is the most affected by these interferences because the embodiement of Arab split with all the consequences it involves.

"Of course, Arab ordinary or extraordinary summit reach all the same solemn and preemptory declarations and in fact are diametrically opposite.

What must be concluded is that holding the extraordinary summit, decided at the initiative of King of Morocco is useless and empty. It is not in such meetings decided in a hurry that we can seriously and in a responsible way tackle problem facing Arab world the weekly pointed out.

Casablanca summit is premature the weekly concluded. The only result it may reach is deepening dissensions and divisions of the Arab world.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on U.S., Israel, Egypt

LD081726 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The brother leader emphasized that the Jamahiri system is the decisive future for all societies in the world, and that the establishment of a Jamahiri system throughout the world is inevitable in light of the present struggle. The brother leader, in an interview with journalists representing various political trends in Egypt, which was published in *AL-MAWQIF AL-ARABI* magazine, in Cyprus, renewed the determination of the people of the Jamahiriyah to confront America and the provocative measures taken by the American Administration.

He said: As long as we (?build our power) and have our guns in our hands, nothing can affect us. The brother leader referred to the visits [as heard] of some Arab countries' leaders, and said that America is accused of infiltrating and dismembering the Arab ranks. The United States has scored some success in penetrating the progressive front. He stressed that the Husayn-'Arafat alliance will not last long because of the competition between the two sides in treason. The leader described the relations between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan as very good at all levels, emphasizing the Arab-Libyan people's support to the Sudanese people.

Concerning the implementation of the basic people's conferences' decision to end foreign manpower, including Egyptian manpower, the Brother leader said: If the Egyptians working in Libya were supporting the Egyptian regime through their hard currency supply, then this means that they are indirectly helping Israel, and therefore they must be expelled.

The brother leader explained that Libya does not accept a truce with Egypt in its current circumstances, and we consider Camp David policy to be capital treason. This policy and its advocates must be brought down [Isqat].

The brother leader, speaking on relations between Arab people in each of the Jamahiriyah and Egypt said that there are no disputes with Egypt with regard to the borders or the territorial waters or the air spaces, and that Libya's dispute with Egypt is confined to its committing capital treason. We are not the only side to be in dispute with it in this regard. There is a dispute between the Arab nation in its entirity and the Egyptian policy, which is based on the recognition of the enemy. He added that Egypt has become the breathing space of the Zionist enemy, supplying it every day with 40,000 barrels of fuel for aircraft and tanks, and with iron and chemicals that are turned into explosives to kill Palestinian and Lebanese children.

Therefore, the Egyptian policy has become more dangerous than Israel itself, because it gives the enemy a breathing space, enabling it to concentrate all its efforts on the northern front. This encouraged it to attempt to destroy Syria, Lebanon, and the Palestinians in order — after liquidating this front — to turn again to Egypt and sieze Sinai and the Nile, and divide Egypt into a Coptic state, into another Muslim State, and to subdivide each of them into ministates.

All these are declared plans and are not secret, being known as the Balkanization of the Arab world, the aim of which is to settle 3 million Jews in the first stage, to eventually reach 24 million. This figure might reach 100 million to be gathered from all over the world. They would be settled in Sinai, Al-Nagev, the West Bank, and Lebanon. This would be a new nation founded on the ruins of the Arab nation; the policy of Camp David has opened the door for this and the present Egyptian policy is a Trojan Horse that seeks to achieve this plan. On its back, America and Israel have crossed to Jordan, Sudan, Iraq, Egypt, and Somalia. Therefore, Egypt has become a bridge to Zionism, through which it will cross to the Arab countries, with the aim of involving all the Arabs in the policy of Camp David. The Egyptian policy has moved from open and clear treason during the era of Al-Sadat, to the methods of cunning and of gaining time at the present stage. However, the contents are the same, and we do not accept an Arab state that recognizes the enemy.

The brother leader explained that the existance of the Zionist enemy harms the security of the Arab nation. Its existance constitutes a veto against our future, power, and our own existance. He pointed out that Egyptian policy, which allows the enemy to be boisterous, has turned Egypt into a bridge by which Israel can cross to achieve its schemes.

On the nature of the situation on the Libyan-Egyptian borders, the brother leader said we did not amass any forces and did not declare war, but we know that Egypt is amassing its forces along the borders: We have seen it with our eyes, and by aerial and naval reconnaisance. They are stationed in the desert, amassing tanks and ammunition. There are three new military airfields recently constructed near our borders, namely Hbatta, Al-Barrani, and Al-Sallum. He noted that these airfields were built with the money of the Egyptian people.

The brother leader explained that the Basic People's Congresses decision to end foreign manpower does not concern Egyptian manpower only. It is an important decision. He added that we do not deny that the Egyptians have contributed to development plans in the Jamahiriyah and have worked with us for 16 years. We said that Libyan oil is (?for) all Egyptians and all Libyans. When we asked for unity [words indistinct] with Egypt, however, we were answered with rejection and unthankfulness.

The brother leader denied the existence of any official contacts with the Egyptian regime. He said: Our view of Egyptian policy is clear, and we do not accept peace with Egypt in its present conditions. He pointed out that Egypt was opposed to Sudan being liberated, and is still seeking to impose its guardianship on it. What has happened in Sudan is a blow to Egypt's policy, and hence it started a fierce campaign against Libya. He added that Egyptian leaders have become apprehensive because of the possibility of revolution in light of civil disobedience activities. He stressed that moves to incite revolution will continue until the Egyptian policy changes, Egypt abandons the policy of Al-Sadat, and withdraws its recognition of the Zionist enemy.

Commenting on relations between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan after the uprising, the leader said that they are excellent at all levels and we are supporting the Sudanese people. Hundreds of trucks loaded with necessities are crossing the borders to Sudan. There is at present a huge operation to carry hundreds of plows to help the Sudanese with their plowing after the rains. Some say that we export terrorism. The terrorism we export is in the form of plows, seeds, and other needs to save thousands of Sudanese children who were hungry and dying under the regime of Numayri and his allies in Egypt and America.

The brother leader pointed out that the Jamahiriyah had provided every support to the south's revolution against Nunayri's regime, and that it has stopped this support after the Sudanese revolution. The brother leader stressed that Sudan is free to choose the system of government it wants. He said that the Jamahiri system is the decisive future for all societies in the world.

Al-Qadhdhafi Views Reagan's Policy, Foreign Manpower

NC090821 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The brother leader of the revolution met yesterday morning with the secretaries of the qualitative popular committees from all the municipalities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The secretary general and members of the general popular committee attended.

The brother leader of the revolution asserted that it is the popular committees' task to implement the resolutions of the general congresses. He said that any objection to the implementation of these resolutions by one or more individuals would constitute an undemocratic action and would be completely disregarded.

Speaking on the hostile plans of the imperialist states in their former colonies, he said: The quick independence granted to most states in the Third World, particularly in Africa, was not a result of the imperialist states' faith in the need to grant freedom to the peoples there but to turn these states into a market for consuming the goods produced by the imperialists.

The leader warned against the policy of depending on others by saying: The error Reagan made was in believing that Libya was ready to be tamed and that it was in a position to be affected by an economic blockade. Therefore, he imposed an economic siege on Libya believing that the country would collapse. The leader explained that all the imperialist states seek this objective — to bring the Third World states to their knees and to impose hegemony on them. He added: Reagan prepared this feeble-minded plan because he is stupid and not fit to be the head of a state.

Regarding implementing the resolutions of the basic popular congresses on dispensing with foreign manpower, the brother leader said: There will be no retreat from the implementation of these resolutions. He refuted the allegations of some Arab newspapers by saying: Their's are biased statements inspired by the United States with the goal of sowing Arab dissension. The brother leader hailed all the brother workers from Tunisia, Egypt, and elsewhere for their efforts. He stressed the inevitability of uniting with them after the borders set up by imperialism are destroyed.

Further on Remarks

LD091030 Tripoli JANA in English 0914 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidah 23, August 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great first of September revolution, has confirmed that the duties of the people's committees are to implement the decisions of the people's congresses and they are responsible for their implementation even by force as by the end of the day the important thing is the reaffirmation of the people's authority. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi warned the secretaries and members of the general and specific people's committees he met yesterday that any default in implementation of the decisions of the people's congresses put them in question and popular trial on charges of treason and obstruction of the people's authority.

He made a number of observations on the decisions of people's congresses not implemented and called the people's committees to be firm in implementation of the decisions of the people's congresses.

He explained that the coming stage of the revolutionary transformation must be carried out by the Libyans themselves who have to depend on their self resources in implementation of projects and not to depend in the future on foreign labour.

He pointed out that in addition to the expansion in existing projects and factories, the coming stage is the stage of running and maintaining these factories to continue carrying out its work.

He confirmed, also, on the importance of training on maintenance of existing factories and provision of spare parts locally. In this respect, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the colonialist countries that gave artificial independence to Third World countries not because of belief in freedom of the peoples but in order that the latter to become a market for consumption of their colonialist products. The colonialists countries are always looking for markets to dispose their products which are, in most cases, worthless products.

The leader warned of depending on others and its consequences and said, "The mistake Reagan made was that he believed that Libya at this stage was ready for obedience and submission and that it is a stage when economic seige can have effects." He added, this policy is the policy of Western countries as it all based on subjugation of Third World countries and imposition of hegemony on them.

He went on to say, that Reagan planned his stupid policy because he is "stupid" and a mere actor, who is not fit to become a head of state. One proof of his stupidity is that he revealed quickly his colonialist design against Libya because he alleged that it is a terrorist state as it supports the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance and the revolutionaries of Latin America.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi after reviewing the policy of colonialist countries in the Third World which is based on flooding the markets of these countries with worthless consumer products, confirmed that the experience of the people in the Jamahiriyah and the socialist implementations was the only guarantee for the Libyans who have not been affected by the choking economic crisis facing the world. He added, without this experience Libya would have been suffering from famine as the case in several countries.

The leader of the revolution [words indistinct] about purchasing power in Libya and added the sign of queues means that the masses have the purchasing power which was lacking before the revolution on implementation of the decision of the Basic People's Congress to forego foreign labour, the leader explained that there is no U-turn on these decisions refuting the allegations of some Arab and Western newspapers. He said, "This is a tendentious talk and an American suggestion aimed at creation of division between the Arabs".

The leader called, in this respect, the executive bodies to coordinate between themselves on this issue. He concluded his speech by sending his greetings to all brother workers from Tunisia and Egypt and others for their efforts and offerings confirming on the necessity of being together after the destruction of borders created by colonialism.

Congress Presses for 'Evacuation' of Foreign Workers

LD081526 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1433 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqudah 22, August 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A source at the Secretariat of the General People's Congress has said the evacuation of foreign workers from Libya is an implementation of the decisions of the Basic People's Congresses aimed at averting the effects of the economic crisis the world passes through and offering the Libyans the opportunity to depend on themselves and make use of their self-resources to achieve self-sufficiency in labour.

The source confirmed in a press release to JANA that the decision of the People's Congress to forego foreign labour is not directed against anybody nor aimed at causing harm to any party. It is a decision based on the evaluation of the Libyan Arab society of its real needs.

He pointed out that the decision of the People's Congresses allows Arab labor to gain Libyan Arab nationality, for any one who wants to stay in Libya, as the land of all Arabs. He confirmed what some Arab and Western media circulate includes distortions, mistakes, and misunderstanding and that the issue does not deserve all this noise.

Egyptian Soldiers Destroy U.S. Forces Supply Train

NC090904 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Angry members of the Egyptian Armed Forces destroyed a train in Marsa Matruh yesterday. The train was transporting supplies to the U.S. Forces participating in maneuvers near theJamahiriyah's eastern border. This deed came as reaction by officers and men of the Egyptian Armed Forces to the insult they felt the Egyptian regime levelled at them by forfeiting their military honor to the U.S. forces.

It has been reported that the commander of the Matruh zone, the official in charge of rail transport there, as well as a number of intelligence officers, have personally assumed responsibility for supervising the transfer of supplies to the U.S. Forces in the area. They are working to prevent supplies from being cut off by acts similar to yesterday's destruction of the Matruh train.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Visits Japan

For Japanese reportage of the visit by Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki to Japan, see the Japan section of the 6 August Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

MAURITANIA

FRG Agreement Provides Grant of Food Aid

AB082150 Paris AFP in French 1847 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Nouakchott, 8 Aug (AFP) — The FRG will supply Mauritania with 6,000 tons of wheat under the terms of an agreement signed in Nouakchott on Wednesday, it was learned in the Mauritanian capital on Thursday. Under the agreement, a quarter of this aid will be distributed under the policy known as "Food Against Labor," which provides food in exchange for public utility works carried out by the population.

SUDAN

Official on Falasha Case, Numayri Extradition

NC082006 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA) — 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, the attorney general of Sudan and the individual responsible for trying officials of the former regime, has declared that the final report on the Falasha case will be submitted within a few days. He said that there is solid proof against [as received] the involvement of deposed president Ja'far Numayri, Vice President 'Umar al-Tayyib, and some of the officers from the State Security Service in the smuggling of the Falasha Jews.

In an interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine, to be published on Friday, 'Abd al-'Ati pointed out that an indictment will be entered in the case against eight defendants — all from the state security service — including Brigadier General Musa Isma'il and Al-Fatih 'Urwah. The trial of the defendants will take place in the first half of August, or by the end of the month at the latest. The attorney general denied reports that there is U.S. pressure on Sudan to close the Falasha file.

In response to a question, the Sudanese official said that he will ask a Sudanese court to issue a warrant by which Interpol may arrest Numayri and bring him to Sudan as a criminal who dodged Army service, stole weapons, moved the Falasha, murdered, and caused corruption. All of these crimes make it possible for us to submit such a request, he said.

Al-Qadhdhafi Ends Arms Deliveries to Rebels

JN081743 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 8 (SUNA) — Libya has stopped sending arms to the leader of the SPLA (Sudan's Peoples Liberation Army) Colonel John Garang since the popular uprising that toppled the regime of Numayri, Libya's strongman Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told the Egyptian daily *AL-AHALI* organ of the left-wing National Alliance Party.

Al-Qadhdhafi called on the SPLA to negotiate with the new government, the paper said. In the past we did train and arm the SPLA members but now we call on them to stop fighting and to resort to dialogue Al-Qadhdhafi told the papers.

On the other hand Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that hundreds of trucks are daily crossing the borders transporting food and aids to famine hit areas in Sudan. He said a big mass media campaign is currently going on to help in purchasing agriculture equipment for Sudan following the recent downfall of rains.

Military Council Discusses Security Situation

JN081833 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 8 Aug (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council has decided to send council member Major General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir along with the Central Region command to south Kordofan to get acquainted with the security situation there. Officials from the Ministry of Agriculture will also be sent to that area to inspect the efforts being made in agriculture and to activate the agricultural season. This came in the ordinary meeting held by the Military Council here this morning under Vice Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl. The meeting dealt with the security situation in the country, particularly in the southern region and south Kordofan.

Finance Minister Denies Plan To Float Pound

JN081329 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Aug (SUNA) — 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning, has denied any trend to float the Sudanese pound. In a statement yesterday, he said that an arrangement is currently being made that is aimed at organizing work at the exchange offices of the banks in accordance with scientific principles and standards so that they do not become places of speculation and collection of foreign currency. It is also aimed at attracting the expatriates' savings and curbing the black market.

The minister added that he explained to the officials in the exchange offices that any violation of public policy will lead to the withdrawal of the license of the office and of the bank itself. He pointed out that he gave them freedom to fix the foreign currency price according to supply and demand. However, the minister pointed out that he rejects illegal practices, collection of currency, and wrong practices. In conclusion, the minister explained that reasonable policies and prices for the foreign currency will be issued after 12 August following the completion of a study being made now.

CSSR Daily Interviews Sudanese CP Leader

AU051140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 85 p 6

[Interview with Muhammad Ibrahim Nugud, general secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party Central Committee, by *RUDE PRAVO* special correspondent Pavel Kryl in Khartoum: "Sudanese Communists for the Demands of the People" — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Kryl] Comrade general secretary, could you briefly depict the current state of development in Sudan?

[Nugud] One can say that it is the transition from military dictatorship to a civilian democratic and parliamentary system. The present power in the country comprises the Provisional Military Council, the provisional government, and representatives of the individual trade union centers. They all are united by a common political program, which has the following main points: complete elimination of the vestiges of the Numayri regime, raising the people's standard of living, adoption of an election law, holding elections, and the setting up of parliament, which should then work out a constitution and set up a government for 4 years.

[Kryl] What, in your view, are the chances of creating a united democratic front that would be the guarantee of a further democratic development in the country?

[Nugud] Such a possibility exists, or — to put it more accurately — a possibility of establishing a democratic front that would incorporate the parliament, various political parties, trade unions, social organizations, as well as mass information media. On the other hand, its members cannot comprise those forces that, although they oppose Numayri — for example some national bourgeois and traditional political parties — are now trying to constrain democratic development and would prefer a certain type of military government. They, namely, realize that the broadening of the democratic front would be against their interests.

How broad that front might be depends on several factors. It is a question of political and ideological confrontation, of creating a balance of political forces, and of the reorganization of the progressive revolutionary political structures [slozky] that took part in the popular uprising.

[Kryl] With what program will the Sudanese communists contest the elections that are to be held next April?

[Nugud] The Communist Party of Sudan proposes a comprehensive political, economic, social, and cultural program. Without going into details, I will outline at least its main features: Defending the progressive demands of the popular uprising of last April and democratic freedoms, resolving economic problems, and cutting down to the minimum the pilferage of the national weath by imperialist circles.

[Kryl] And regarding foreign policy?

[Nugud] We want our country to be nonaligned and, within our region, to be emancipated from the influence of Saudi Arabia and Egypt. We put emphasis on the abrogation of accords pertaining to the stockpiles of nuclear wastes on Suanese territory, accords concluded by the Numayri regime with the governments of the United States, the FRG, Sweden, Great Britain, and Canada. We demand the abrogation of the agreement between Sudan and the United States on the construction of four military airfields. It is no secret that geological surveying has already been done in connection with their construction, and the work was entrusted to the Egyptian company Arab contractors; however, the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum denies it. We demand an immediate rescinssion of all these agreements.

[Kryl] And relations with Egypt?

[Nugud] Our relations with Egypt have a favored [vysadni] position. We want to have good relations with Egypt. However, with Numayri Egypt concluded a treaty on the military and political protection of his regime. If that treaty is abrogated our relations will improve.

Ba'th Party Makes Proposals on Assembly Elections

JN081250 Khartoum SUNA in English 1034 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 8 (SUNA) — Ba'th Arab Socialist Party (BASP) proposed 360 members for the coming elected constituent assembly, 240 regional constituents and 120 to be earmarked for the modern forces which could be elected from base levels.

The (BASP) also proposed that elections be run according to proportional representation to enable all institutions to participate.

(BASP) insisted on the importance of the formation of a permanent national corporation to supervise elections, new registration for voters, the holding of election on the fixed date and the rescinding of all constitutions that enhance freedom.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Visits Japan, Meets Nakasone

For Japanese reportage on the visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, including accounts of his meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe, see the Japan section of the 6 August Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

EPLF Claims 134 Troops Killed in 3 Aug Clash

EA081151 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The renowned EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces have destroyed an enemy force that attempted to pass through the Akordat-Barentu road. During this clash, which took place on 3 August, our heroic fighters killed 134 enemy soldiers, wounded 185, and captured 1 soldier and 17 rifles.

It should be recalled that a day before this military activity, the heroic EPLF fighters had attacked an enemy force that attempted to recapture Barentu, killing 30 soldiers, wounding 48, capturing1, and forcing the remaining force to retreat several kilometers and abandon its position.

KENYA

Labor, Information Ministers Sworn In 8 Aug

EA081203 Nairobi KNA in English 0915 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Aug 8 — President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, witnessed the swearing-in of two ministers and three assistant ministers. They were the Minister for Labour Mr Peter Oloo Aringo and the Minister for Information and Broadcasting Mr Noah Katana Ngala. The assistant ministers were Mr Fred Kubai of the office of the president, Mr Samson Mmaitsi of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and Mr Amos Kabiru Kimemia of the Ministry of Local Government.

UGANDA

'No Fundamental Change' in Foreign Policy

EA091054 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The new foreign minister, Mr Olara Otonnu, has said that there will be no fundamental change in the country's foreign policy. The minister, who was meeting heads of diplomatic missions and international organizations in Uganda, said the country will continue to pursue the policy of nonalignment. It will also maintain friendly relations with all countries and even strengthen them further. The minister extended a hand of friendship to all and assured them individually and collectively of Uganda's cooperation.

Briefing them on current developments in Uganda, the minister informed the diplomats that the government will release detainees at a ceremony in Kampala city square tomorrow at 11 a.m.

On behalf of the heads of mission, the dean of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Bukasa Kamuleta of Zaire, assured the minister of goodwill their countries and international organizations have for Uganda. He noted that Uganda wants peace, development, and cooperation.

He welcomed the government's decision to release detainees and appealed for the continuation of the policy of reconciliation.

Tito Okello, Kenyan Envoy Discuss Relations

EA081009 Nairobi KNA in English 1556 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 7 — The principle of good-neighbourliness and peaceful co-existence with all her neighbours will continue to be the guiding factor for Kenya and will be observed at all times. The acting high commissioner of Kenya to Uganda, Mr Marx G.N. Kahende told the chairman of the Military Council in Uganda, General Tito Okello when he met him yesterday. Mr Kahende had been summoned by the chairman to be briefed on the situation in Uganda.

Mr Kahende echoed the words of the President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya in Mbale, Uganda on July 6, 1985, when the Kenyan leader said that the leadership and people of Kenya would like to see the people of Uganda living in love, peace and unity as their brothers and sisters in Kenya did.

The acting high commissioner thanked the chairman of the Military Council for the briefing he had given him and pledged to endeavour to promote greater understanding and strong ties between Kenya and Uganda.

Gen Okello said that Uganda wants to continue co-operating with Kenya in all spheres of development and said that his door was open to Kenya's representatives in Uganda for consultations.

Sudan, Local Officials Congratulate Okello

EA082031 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The Sudanese Government has expressed the hope that the new government in Uganda will strengthen the ties of cooperation and good-neighborliness between the two countries.

In a message of congratulations to the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, the chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, also expressed the hope that the new military government in Uganda will restore stability and prosperity in the country.

And the archbishop of Kampala, Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga, conveyed prayers for good wishes to Gen Tito Okello. He pointed out that the people of Uganda have suffered for long through political injustice, tribal division, and criminal activities, which

damaged Uganda's image both at home and abroad. Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga pledged cooperation of religious leaders and fellow countrymen with the government in search for peace and stability.

And the chairman of the Uganda People's Congress, Haji Badru Wegulu, has welcomed the steps taken by Gen Tito Okello, Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga, and the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] to form a broad-based government. He said the measures so far taken by the general had earned him the respect of all well-meaning Ugandans and greatly enhanced his resolve to (?uphold) the rule of law.

Other messages of congratulations have come from the interim chairman of the National liberal Party, Mr Tiberio (Atuona) Okenyi, who welcomed the action of the UNLA and pledged support to the new military government; the general manager, (Lango) Development Co, Mr Peter (Okwera); Captain Peter, the director of the reserve forces, Uganda Defense Forces; and the general manager, Uganda Industrial Machinery, Mr (Eli Nathan Bitamunyi).

Entebbe Pledges Loyalty

EA082030 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The people of Entebbe have appealed to all groups which have been fighting the Obote government to follow the example of the leader of DP, Dr Ssemogerere, by coming out and joining their brothers in the management of the affairs of the motherland. The appeal is in a message of congratulations to the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Lutwa Okello, the members of the Military Council, and the executive prime minister, Mzee Paulo Muwanga, on their appointment to higher offices in the country. The message, which is signed by the chairman of the Entebbe municipal council, Mr Christopher (Kaisirika), pledged loyalty to the new government.

Museveni Agrees to Talks, Issues Statement

EA081041 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
8 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by John Kiama: "Museveni Agrees to Talks"]

[Excerpt] Ugandan rebel leader, Yoweri Museveni, yesterday said he has agreed to talk with Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] leaders although they have been the principal protagonists in the war against the population.

This was contained in a press statement signed by Mr Museveni on behalf of his National Resistance Army (NRA), one of the biggest guerilla groups in Uganda. This is a major concession on our part towards UNLA as we are fully aware of its unpopularity with the people of Uganda, the statement said. He further said that the principle consideration in accepting to talk to these people has been to reduce the suffering of our people by bringing hostilities to an end without compromising the interests of the people.

Mr Museveni, in his five page statement said, unfortunately, instead of taking this advantage of goodwill, UNLA leaders and their advisors appear bent on throwing away this opportunity and pursuing the war path. He pointed out that the course embarked on by the opposition Democratic Party (DP) in becoming accomplices to the promotion of the continuation of forces of oppression against the people will not go unnoticed. This is not the first time that DP leaders have gone against the cause of the people. It will be recalled that together with Uganda People's Congress (UPC), they were responsible for the demise of Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) which was a positive force for uniting our people, said the statement.

Mr Museveni however said it is his group's cardinal responsibility to assure Ugandans that our commitment to defend their hard won struggle is total, and that we have the means, will and ability to defend that struggle.

The statement revealed that daily contacts with Bazilio Okello have been continuing but difficulties were encountered in contacting Tito Okello until August 5, when specific proposals for a date and venue for the proposed meeting were made to him.

He pointed out that the immediate problem requiring attention was the re-establishment of security in the country by ending belligerence between UNLA and the National Resistance Movement (NRM). To compound our doubts about the seriousness and good faith of UNLA leaders, we heard on the afternoon of August 5 further ministerial appointments, defence and internal affairs, [as published] were being announced in Kampala, again contrary to all assurances. Uganda and the NRM supporters must be wondering whether it is in the interest of the country for NRM to continue seeking peace talks with people who have so far clearly demonstrated so much consistency for saying one thing and doing another on issues of grave national importance, said Mr Museveni.

He said that General Bazilio Okello has been informed that NRM could not accept the unilateral decisions already made by the military leaders, and that it was important for the sides to immediately make arrangements for formal peace talks to be held in a neutral country. We are conscious of the fact that UNLA leadership has been part and parcel of the murderous regimes of both Amin and Obote, he said.

NRA Sets Conditions for Participating in Talks

AB091145 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1015 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The National Resistance Army [NRA] in Uganda, the main armed opposition group to the ousted regime of former President Milton Obote, is now imposing some drastic conditions for its participation in the roundtable conference on the country's political future among all the political movements to be held in Kampala next Monday. In a telephone call with REUTER, an NRA spokesman gave three conditions for the guerrillas' presence at this national reconciliation conference organized by General Tito Okello, who overthrew Mr Obote at the end of July, and open to all the factions including the NRA.

The NRA demands that Gen Okello and his representatives take part in the roundtable conference not as head of state or members of the government, but as representatives of the Ugandan National Liberation Army, the name given to the armed forces during Milton Obote's regime. The spokesman clearly stated that this movement does not recognize Gen Tito Okello as Ugandan head of state. The second condition is that Kenya and Tanzania must participate fully in the conference. The last condition laid down by the Mr Yoweri Museveni's rebels is that the roundtable conference is held outside Kampala, either at Tororo, a locality bordering on Kenya, at Arusha in northern Tanzania, at Addis Ababa, or in any town in Kenya.

As one can see, the political machine still refuses to budge in Uganda 2 weeks after the coup d'etat which brought the military to power in Kampala.

Dissident Troops Warned of 'Serious Measures'
EA090806 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The commanding officer of the artillery regiment, Lira, Captain (Julio Opiya), and the administrative secretary, Mr (Omwach), have jointly appealed to dissident members of the artillery section in Aloi and Lira, who are in hiding with guns after the military takeover, to report to the authorities immediately. The two officers, who were addressing public meetings in various parts of the two districts, warned that failure to do so would mean inviting serious measures to be taken against them. They urged parents and local chiefs to report those who do not want to come out voluntarily. Capt (Opiya) also appealed to all civil servants, chiefs, police and prisons staff in the two districts to report for duty as usual.

CHAD

Habre Receives Togolese Foreign Minister

AB082105 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] At this time yesterday, President Hissein Habre received in audience Koffi Atsou Amegah, Togolese minister of foreign affairs, who was bearer of a message from President Eyadema. President Habre and Minister Amegah reviewed the main international issues of the day and the bilateral issues concerning Togo and Chad. Relations between the two countries are excellent. The Republic of Togo has always supported the efforts being made by the authorities of the Third Republic. General Gnassingbe Eyadema has contacted the leaders of the opposition many times with a view to organizing a roundtable with the Chadian Government to restore peace once and for all in Chad. The Chadian authorities are aware of this and encourage the Togolese Government's mediation.

GABON

President Says No Pardon for Coup Plotter

AB082050 Paris AFP in French 1845 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Libreville, 8 Aug (AFP) — President Omar Bongo of Gabon announced today in Libreville that he would not pardon Captain Mandja who had been sentenced to death last week by the Gabonese Special Military Court.

At a meeting which was attended by thousands of people to mark the end of his tour of the provinces, President Bongo declared: "I have already said that I do not want to be feared but I want to be understood." "For the first time, I have rejected a request for pardon because I have already pardoned too much," he added.

"I want you to learn this from me personally and not from anywhere else," President Bongo said, explaining that Capt Mandja "is a petty thief to whom we have already given a chance."

The Gabonese head of state stated that Capt Mandja had started implementing his plot to overthrow the government. It was confirmed today from official Gabonese sources that Capt Mandja had not yet been executed.

It will be recalled that Capt Alexandre Mandja has been sentenced to death by the special military tribunal for "taking part in the creation of a movement aimed at changing the constitutional government and to overthrow the present government."

(Two other soldiers have been sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor for the same offenses while a third has been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for failing to report the plot).

ZAIRE

Bokingi Discusses Ties With PRC, USSR Diplomats

AB090920 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1728 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Aug (AZAP) — Citizen Bokingi Embeyolo, secretary of state for foreign affairs, received separately on Thursday An Guouzheng, PRC ambassador, and Pavel Krylov, USSR charge d'affaires to Zaire. The two diplomats discussed with him international questions as well as cooperation between Zaire and their respective countries.

Citizen Bokingi and An Guouzheng discussed the good relations between Zaire and the PRC and expressed their support for the efforts to find ways to promote and to strengthen this cooperation.

It is said at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation that Chinese cooperation in Zaire's economic development has attracted the attention of the Executive Council, which has not hesitated to promote this cooperation for the well-being of the Zairian and Chinese peoples through the establishment of the grand joint commission between the two countries in December 1984. The first session of this commission was held in Kinshasa recently.

For his part, Pavel Krylov communicated to the secretary of state for foreign affairs the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the halting of nuclear tests since 6 August 1985. The USSR will maintain its moratorium until 1 January 1986, but this moratorium will continue, Mr Krylov stressed, if the United States abstains from carrying out any nuclear explosions. The Soviet diplomat also said such a Soviet-American joint moratorium on all nuclear tests would unquestionably serve as an example for other nuclear powers.

Citizen Bokingi and Mr Krylov also reviewed current international issues, as well as problems of common interest between Zaire and the USSR. They noted with satisfaction that this cooperation was progressing. To this end, Mr Krylov revealed that economic projects and a project to build a technical school in Mbandaka have been submitted to the competent authorities of the Executive Council by the Soviet Embassy.

In the cultural sphere, the USSR has granted the Executive Council about 30 scholarships in various fields.

Mobutu Grants Amnesty to Former Commissioner

AB081115 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1730 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 7 Aug (AZAP) — On Wednesday, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR, signed Amnesty Decree 85-028 dropping the charges that led to the conviction of the former state commissioner for posts and telecommunications, General Wabali Bakitambisa. The beneficiary of this amnesty measure is a senior cadre of the Zairian Armed Forces, who rendered important services to the nation both in the armed forces and the Executive Council.

He was successively director general of signals in the Department of National Defense, director of logistics and armament of the Zairian Armed Forces, chief of staff in charge of coordinating the Kamanyola Division, and finally state commissioner for posts and telecommunications. It was in this last function that he violated the law and was charged and tried for professional misconduct. He was sentenced on 26 January 1981.

FRG Instructors Arrive To Train Civil Guards

AB090940 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0750 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Aug (AZAP) — Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, commander of the civil guards, held a working session Thursday with a group of five West German instructors who have arrived in Kinshasa in connection with the cooperation agreement signed recently between Zaire and the FRG. The meeting took place at the headquarters of this newly created elite corps.

In his welcoming address, Citizen Mandungu asked Colonel Reimann, who leads the group, to convey to the FRG Government Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's thanks for agreeing to send to Zaire a technical team to train civil guards elements.

Interviewed at the end of the working session, Col Reimann expressed pride at the interest shown by Zaire in his country by choosing it to train its civil guards during a 6-month period.

Earlier, Citizen Mandungu conducted the German instructors around their offices and handed over to them five Opel cars, donated by the MPR founding chairman.

GUINEA

Conte Receives U.S., PLO, Beninese Envoys

AB072230 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Great VIP Hall of the Palace of Nations was today the scene of unusual activity. Before granting an audience to the general public, the head of state, President Lansana Conte, granted separate audiences to the U.S. ambassador to Guinea, two bearers of messages, and the managing director of the [name indistinct] Company. Mohamed Tondon has the details:

[Tondon] It was exactly 1115 when the head of state, Brigadier General Lansana Conte, in the presence of Captain Facine Toure, member of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, received His Excellency James David Rosenthal, the U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Conakry, who was bearer of a message from President Ronald Reagan to President Lansana Conte. After delivering the message, the head of the U.S. diplomatic mission in the Guinean capital conveyed to President Lansana Conte and the Guinean Government warm congratulations from President Reagan and the U.S. Government on the victory over the trouble makers, which demonstrates the Guinean people's enthusiastic support for President Lansana Conte's actions.

James Rosenthal stressed that the objectives contained in the CMNR's national recovery program have caught the attention of U.S. authorities and businessmen. He reassured the head of state of the willingness of the U.S. Government to support both morally and materially the reformation program established by the CMRN and the government of the Second Republic and asserted that the U.S. Government will strengthen its cooperation with Guinea in all sectors.

At 1210, in the presence of Capt Facine Toure, member of the CMRN and minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Captain Alpha Oumarou Diallo, member of the CMRN and secretary of state for fishing and livestock; and Sekou Mantong Camara, secretary of state for public works; President Conte received (Ahmad Abu al-'Ala), the minister of finance of the council of state [as heard] of the PLO and Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's special envoy. (Ahmad Abu al-'Ala) was accompanied on the mission by his permanent undersecretary, (Maler el-Qod); the charge d'affaires of the PLO embassy [as heard] in Conakry, Mohammad Abu (Kamil); and the director of the PLO Trade Bureau in Conakry, Abdul Aziz (Nephal).

Addressing the head of state, special envoy (Ahmad Abu al-'Ala) delivered to President Lansana Conte President Yasir 'Arafat's message and went on to express the gratitude of the Palestinian people and the PLO authorities for the strong support that the people and Government of Guinea have unceasingly given to the cause of the Palestinian liberation struggle. Our people and our authorities, who know Guinea as a leading country in the defense of peace and just humanitarian causes, the PLO finance minister declared, count on Your Excellency the president so that Guinea may use its influence within the Islamic world and in the international field to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war and hasten the process of solving the Palestinian problem.

(Ahmad Abu al-'Ala) largely briefed President Lansana Conte on developments in the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people, adding that the authorities of the PLO are resolved to deepen all areas of cooperation with the Guinean Government.

Replying, the head of state indicated that Guinea defends the cause of the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people because it is a noble and just cause. President Lansana Conte spoke of the eminent qualities of statesmanship of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, explaining that the Government of Guinea is ready to expand and strengthen its relations of cooperation with the PLO.

At 1230, led by Major Aboubacar Ndiaye, secretary of state for transportation, Brother Girigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Central Committee's External Relations Commission, and minister of equipment and transport, was received in audience by President Lansana Conte to whom he delivered a message from President Mathieu Kerekou. He was accompanied by his excellency the Beninese ambassador to Guinea. Brother Gado, who is well known in our country, reiterated to President Lansana Conte President Mathieu Kerekou's brotherly friendship and his total support for the Guinean Government following the hideous act committed by traitor Diarra Traore and his accomplices. He expressed the Beninese head of state's concern to see the national unity of our country strengthened and the development program drawn for Guinea by the CMRN fully realized.

Speaking about bilateral relations, Brother Gado asserted that President Kerekou and the Beninese Government are determined more than ever to strengthen these relations in all fields.

President Lansana Conte, after welcoming Brother Gado, stated that he was really touched by the sincerity of the sympathy and fraternity of President Mathieu Kerekou and thanked the Beninese head of state for the support given him in Lome. The head of state then requested Brother Gado to assure the Beninese Government of the Guinean authorities' willingness to strengthen and promote cooperation between our two countries.

IVORY COAST

President, ECA Official Dissuss African Debt

AB081910 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] The last OAU summit centered on the continent's economic problems. Resolutions were adopted to revamp the African economy. The discussions held by President Houphouet-Boigny and Adebayo Adededji, the executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa [ECA], centered on these economic issues. The talks between the Ivorian president and the UN official took place yesterday morning.

"The aim of my visit here is to hold talks with President Houphouet-Boigny on the economic situation on our continent

and also to review the measures taken during the last OAU summit in Addis Ababa. We will also discuss the concrete measures taken by the ECA to implement the OAU resolutions. The next meeting between African countries, the debtors, and the European creditors is one of these measures. During this meeting, we will discuss the debts of our continent."

Mr Adededji took this opportunity with President Houphouet-Boigny to benefit from his wise pieces of advice.

On the economic situation prevailing in Africa, the ECA executive secretary said that during the last OAU summit, the United Nations was asked to call a special meeting in order to discuss the economic crisis in Africa.

On the forthcoming meeting between "African debtors and European creditors," Mr Adededji said that it would be difficult to give an opinion on the issue right now as what it would bring to African countries is concerned. Yet, he said, our ministers of finance have already met and proposed measures which were approved by the heads of state. Among these measures, we have: a request for a 5-year moratorium which will enable the African countries to put some order into their economies; the implementation of the resolution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] asking for the cancellation of the most indebted African countries; and to set the interest rate back to what it was before the economic crisis.

Mr Adededji was received by the head of state in the presence of Abdoulaye Kone, the minister of finance, and Bernard Ehui, the minister of industry.

Cabinet Approves Senior Military Appointments

AB081055 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 Aug 85 p 28

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met yesterday morning from 1000 to 1200 at the presidential palace in Abidjan under the chairmanship of the head of state, His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

As far as the Ministry of Defense is concerned, the council approved the appointment of Colonel Felix Ory as deputy chief of staff of the National Armed Forces, Colonel Gnenegbe Dagou as commander of the 3d Military Region in place of Col Felix Ory, and Colonel Francois Konan Banny as general controller of defense administration.

LIBERIA

Military Tribunal Begins Trying Journalists

AB081840 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The trial has begun at the Special Military Tribunal in Monrovia of the publisher and sports editor of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper for alleged breach of security. According to today's edition of *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper, the publisher of the *FOOTPRINTS*, Mr Momolu Sirleaf, and the sports editor, Mr Klon Hinneh, reportedly made their first appearance before the tribunal last Monday. The trial reportedly resumed this morning with witnesses for the state appearing.

The two journalists were arrested on July 16, hours after a publication by their paper that it had sued the National Security Agency, NSA, and Presidential Affairs Minister Dr J. Bernard Blamo at the civil law court in Monrovia for alleged (?false) imprisonment. The two men were first detained from August 1 to September 24 last year. Since their second arrest 23 days ago upon orders of the Ministry of Justice, Sirleaf and Klon Hinneh have been in detention at the post stockade military prison at the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia.

The chairman of the Special Military Tribunal, Major General Alfred Y. Gayflor, was not available yesterday to comment on the exact nature of the charges against the accused and why they are being tried before the tribunal when they are not military personnel.

Meanwhile, the wife of the publisher of *FOOTPRINTS TODAY* newspaper, Momolu Sackor Sirleaf, has expressed concern about the detention of her husband and the paper's sports editor Klon Hinneh without charges. Speaking at a press conference in Sinkor (?Old Road), Monrovia, yesterday, Mrs (Edwena) Sirleaf said her personal efforts to contact several government official to determine the reasons for which her husband and Mr Hinneh were detained and when charges will be brought against them have proven futile.

NIGERIA

Trade Ties To Play Greater Role in Foreign Policy

AB081650 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Nigeria is reviewing her relations with other countries to focus greater attention on trade and economic ties. The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, told a Radio Nigeria diplomatic correspondent in Jos that Nigeria needed to strengthen her foreign trade and economic ties now more than ever before.

On the possibility of changes in Nigeria's foreign policy, Dr Gambari said that the current seminar for the country's diplomats would make recommendations to the government for consideration and adoption. He stated that in a world which was changing so rapidly, the country's ambassadors needed such a seminar to examine the changes and recommend appropriate policies.

The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, last week told heads of Nigerian diplomatic missions now attending a seminar in Kuru to attract foreign investors into the country. The envoys were also directed to explain the Federal Government's industrial and economic policies to genuine investors in their countries of accreditation.

ANGOLA

Van Dunem, Delegation Hold Talks in USSR

For reportage on the visit to the USSR by the delegation led by Alfonso van Dunem, minister of external affairs and MPLA Central Committee secretary for external relations, including an account of Van Dunem's talks with Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, see the Sub-Sahara Africa section of the 7 August Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

MOZAMBIQUE

15 Killed, 42 Wounded in MNR Attack on Buses

MB081813 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] MNR terrorists murdered 15 people and wounded another 42 this morning in an attack against four passenger buses on the country's main north-south highway. The attack took place 50 km north of Maputo at 1100 very near the site where the terrorists murdered 64 travelers in two separate incidents in late June. Four buses were traveling from Maputo to Xai-Xai, the capital of Gaza Province. Three belong to the private firm Oliveiras and the foruth to the state bus company, ROMOS. Some of the less seriously injured spoke to journalists this afternoon. They said the terrorists had opened fire from the bush at the side of the road. They also said the attackers never came out of the bush and when soldiers escorting the buses returned fire, the terrorists fled. The wounded were carried in civilian vehicles to the Maputo Central Hospital.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Holds Talks With U.S. Officials in Vienna

MB091141 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, completed his discussions with representatives of the American Government in Vienna, the capital of Austria, this morning.

Our political news staff reports that Mr Botha has already left for another West European country, and SAPA reported a diplomatic spokesman in Bonn as saying Mr Botha was to have discussions with a senior official of the West German Government. SAPA also reported that Mr Botha discussed the unrest in South Africa with the American representatives. It said he expressed his satisfaction with yesterday's round of discussions.

It was reported yesterday that the American national security adviser, Mr Robert McFarlane, and the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, met Mr Botha at the South African foreign minister's request.

Today's meeting was attended by Dr Crocker and the American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel. Mr Nickel has been in Washington since June, after being recalled as a protest against South African actions, which included the defense force raid into the capital of Botswana, Gaborone.

President Holds Press Conference in Pretoria

Announces New Ministry

MB081442 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The state president says the emergency regulations declared in 36 magisterial districts have been successful but stricter steps will be introduced if it is necessary.

Mr P.W. Botha made the announcement at a news conference in Pretoria this morning. Also announced was a restructuring of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning of Mr Chris Heunis and the composition of a new Department of Education and Development Aid under Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

[Begin Botha recording, in English] I do not intend going on with the state of emergency forever in those districts. May I just once again point out to you, ladies and gentlemen, that we have 265 magisterial districts in this country and only in 36 do we have emergency regulations. I personally would like to lift those emergency regulations but that can only be done if we are convinced that the lives of black people and other innocent people in those areas will be safeguarded, and until that has happened I am not prepared to lift the regulations. [End recording]

At the news conference, Mr Botha announced that a new ministry, known as education and development aid, will come into being on 1 September this year in place of the Ministry of Cooperation, Development, and Education. The new Ministry of Education and Development Aid will control two departments, namely the Department of Development and Aid and the Department of Education. Dr Gerrit Viljoen, will head the new Ministry of Education and Development Aid and will be supported by deputy ministers, Ben Wilkens and Sam de Beer.

The present minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, will be supported in the new Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning by two deputy ministers, Piet Badenhorst and Ben Wilkens.

Says Unrest Under Control

MB081839 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] President Botha says the government is fully in control of the unrest situation in the country and intends remaining so. Replying to questions by newsmen in Pretoria today, Mr Botha said the overall unrest situation is better since the introduction of the state of emergency.

[Begin Botha recording] I wouldn't have instituted these steps if I did not believe that we are going to succeed. Surely we are succeeding. Secondly, if necessary we can even take stronger steps than we have taken so far. But I am not going to get

hysterical the way some people in this country, a few, a minority of them, and some people overseas are showing. I cannot see the hysterical situation, the reasons for the hysterical situation, and I must say that grown-up people should behave better.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Botha] At this stage, I think we are quite capable of dealing with it but if necessary we will do so, and I will not ask anybody from overseas to tell me where I am going to institute it or where I am going to lift it. This is South Africa's decision and South Africa's decision alone. [End recording]

President Botha Begins Visit to Gazankulu
MB081732 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] State President Mr P.W. Botha arrived in Gazankulu late this afternoon on a visit to the national state and he was welcomed by the chief minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, and his cabinet. Mr Botha's visit ends tomorrow afternoon.

East Cape, East, West Rand Police Given New Powers
MB081525 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1524 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, August 8, SAPA — Wide powers including the control of petrol, school boycotts and the imposition of curfews, have been given to the police in the eastern Cape and the East and West Rands in terms of the emergency regulations.

In a proclamation in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* today, the divisional commissioner of the eastern Cape, the East Rand and the West Rand issued orders enacting the powers granted to them following the announcement of the state of emergency on July 21.

The powers which apply in the eastern Cape include the imposition of a curfew between 10pm and 4am in certain townships, no entry to townships by non-residents, and a ban on the possession of petrol. The orders also include the control of school boycotts.

The areas affected by the wider powers are the townships in the Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Fort Beaufort and Graaff-Reinet magisterial districts, while the control of school boycotts will apply in the East and West Rands.

The ban on possession of petrol will also apply in West Rand townships.

In terms of the emergency orders controlling school boycotts, pupils are not permitted to be outside their classrooms, except during breaks, and may only participate in activities approved by the school staff.

The possession of petrol in a container and the siphoning of petrol is also prohibited in terms of the orders.

The areas on the Rand which are affected by the orders are Alberton, Benoni, Kempton Park, Springs, Nigel, Balfour, Delmas, Heidelberg, Boksburg and Brakpan, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Randfontein.

The orders controlling non-residents in townships, school boycotts and the imposition of a curfew apply in the following townships: New Brighton, KwaZakele, Zwide, Walmer, KwaNobuhle, Kabah, Langa, Fingodorp, Tantyi, Makannaskop and Joza which are all in the eastern Cape.

Orders controlling school boycotts, non-residents in townships and the ban on the possession of petrol apply in Asherville, Kroonvale, Santaville, Sunnyside, Umasisakhe and Adendorf which all fall within the Graaff-Reinet magisterial district.

In the East Rand police division, only the control on school boycotts applies and the townships affected are Watville, Daveyton, Katlehong, Thokoza, Tembisa, KwaThema, Duduza, Balfour, Greylingstad, Botleng, Ratanda, Vosloosrus and Tsakanes.

The control of boycotts and the ban on possession of petrol apply in the West Rand police division in the townships of Sebokeng, Evaton, Sharpeville, Bophelong, Boipatong, Mohlakeng, and Bekkersda.

Heunis Says All Parties To Participate in Talks
MB081206 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says that in future representatives of all political parties and communities will be invited to take part in special cabinet committee talks.

The committee and leaders of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, and the New Republic Party, held talks in Pretoria [words indistinct] was that the meeting had been confidential. However clarity had been obtained that members of the special cabinet committee and leaders of the political parties represented a forum. He said these informal talks could lead to a more informal process of negotiation.

Mr Heunis said the meetings ministers held periodically with the various communities on the execution of their duties and functions would be continued.

UDF Offices Searched; National Chairman Detained
MB090849 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0833 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 9, SAPA — The national chairman of the United Democratic Front, Mr Curnick Ndlovu, was detained yesterday in Durban under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, his lawyer, Mr H. Seedat, said today.

He said about eight policeman had searched the UDF offices in St Andrews Street and had taken some documents away at the same time as detaining Mr Ndlovu.

Mr Ndlovu is a former Robben Island prisoner and a listed person.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said today they had no knowledge at this stage of the detention of Mr Ndlovu in terms of either security legislation or the emergency regulations.

Further Reportage on Durban Township Violence

Botha Not To Extend Emergency

MB081537 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] President P.W. Botha has ruled out the possibility of extending the state of emergency to Natal, which has been the scene of violent clashes. The South African president has told reporters in Pretoria that the security measures won't be extended to Durban, although he has warned that he will not hesitate to take action if the need arises. He also said stronger measures will be put into force, but he is confident that police are capable of controlling the situation.

President Botha went on to say that he was not going to get hysterical about the situation in South Africa, as has the minority of South Africans and others overseas.

Rajbansi Supports Botha

MB081549 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The leader of the Indian house of parliament, Amichand Rajbansi, has echoed the president's feelings saying: There was no need for the extention of the emergency because, he said, security measures already in force are adequate. He has also described the violence as being the work of hooligans.

However, residents of Inanda say police protection is inadequate. They say police are standing by while shops are being looted and set alight. Police have not been available to comment on the allegations.

Indians Demand Protection

MB081325 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1303 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 8, SAPA — In a tense morning on the border of trouble-torn Inanda and the Indian township of Phoenix near Durban, a group of Indians, some armed with rifles and pistols, was threatening to take the law into its own hands to protect life and property.

A SAPA correspondent who toured the area reported that hundreds of Indians were milling around at the Inanda end of the sprawling Phoenix industrial zone, where most factories and shops were closed.

Telephones were cut and local schools were closed.

A handful of policemen in riot vehicles and city traffic officers battled to restore calm.

At noon the area resembled a mini war-zone, the correspondent said, with smoke from burning buildings rising in the Inanda section.

Angry Indians demanded greater police, army and civil defence protection.

Mr Ramesh Singh, a transport manager, told SAPA he was shocked and disgusted that protection of lives and property was inadquate.

The Council of Ministers of Delegates was meeting in emergency session at Malgate, its Durban headquarters, to discuss the situation in Phoenix.

Le Grange Pledges More Police

MB081701 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 8, SAPA — The government is not considering extending the partial state of emergency to Durban at this stage, according to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, but extra policemen are being brought into the area.

Speaking at a press conference after a helicopter visit to the Inanda, Phoenix and KwaMashu areas, Mr le Grange said more policemen had been provided in the Durban area and still more would be allocated.

He said he had discussed the unrest situation with Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, and members of his council, and relief would be provided for the Indian community.

Mr le Grange said he had no doubt who was responsible for the unrest in the townships, but he did not want to pinpoint any particular organisation until he had "hard and fast" information.

Le Grange, Rajbansi Comment

MB081934 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Report by (Siegfried Schumann)]

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, flew over the unrest area this afternoon after discussions with the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates and with senior police officers. I spoke to the minister and to the chairman of the Minister's Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, during a stopover at Durban's C.R. Swart Square Police Headquarters where the plight of some 1,000 Indian refugees from Inanda had been highlighted:

[Begin recording] [Le Grange] Well, I came down at short notice this morning and I had in-depth talks with senior police officers and also with Mr Rajbansi and all the members of his Ministers'

Council and my colleagues. I am satisfied that they are giving their very serious and in-depth attention to all the issues here and the police and the other security forces are in control of the situation, but the situation, especially in the Inanda area, is very clearly still very unstable. As you have seen with me there are quite a number of buildings in flames presently [words indistinct] and we have flown in reinforcements this morning. Some more reinforcements will arrive in the [words indistinct] hours and I am quite satisfied that the police and the other security forces will stabilize the situation as soon as possible.

[(Schumann)] If you look at this state, it is as though it will not be necessary to extend the state of emergency (?here)?

[Le Grange] I do not think so, no not at this stage.

[Rajbansi] Inanda in particular has been a matter of great concern to us. The minister of housing, Minister Doekie, has had lots of discussions with the people of the area. There has been uncertainty. But it is really unfortunate that people have turned against the Indian community in an area which I describe once as the pride of South Africa, where the Indian community and the black community lived in wonderful harmony for approximately 50 years. [End recording]

Le Grange, Buthelezi Meet Police

MB081323 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1258 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 8, SAPA — A top delegation comprising the minister of police, Mr Louis le Grange, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, met senior police officers in Durban this afternoon to discuss the rioting in Durban's black townships, the SABC reports. Mr le Grange and Chief Buthelezi met high-ranking policemen to discuss protection for hundreds of Indian and black families who have lost homes, shops and other belongings in the week-long riot situation.

Meanwhile Mr Baldeo Dookie, minister of housing in the House of Delegates, today met officials of the Inanda Child and Welfare Society to discuss the plight of the 500 refugee Indian families who fled their homes in Inanda last night.

According to Mr Shiner Ramkisson, vice-president of the society, the minister assured families they would be given houses shortly.

"The minister also promised to provide a substantial sum for food and other bare necessities. However, at the moment, supermarkets are sponsoring food donations," he said.

Police Say Report Incorrect

MB090923 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0918 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 9, SAPA — The police have apoligised for incorrectly informing the *DAILY NEWS* that the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, held talks with the minister of police, Mr Louis le Grange, and senior police officials yesterday.

The police spokesman for C.R. Swart, Captain Winston Heunis, said he was sorry about the mistake, which had resulted from incorrect information given to him.

Chief Buthelezi reacted angrily to the incorrect report.

Chief Buthelezi said the report was "absolutely untrue".

"When I left home for Durban I did not even know Mr le Grange was in Durban in the first place. I went to Durban to meet the black leadership from KwaMashu and Umlazi to have them brief me on the unrest. I also went to Durban to meet Congressman Mr Stephen Solarz and party."

He took "strong exception" to not having the facts checked with him before publication.

Violence Spreads

MB081724 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Violence has spread from the townships of Durban to the Pietermaritzburg city center. According to reports, about 100 youths have smashed shop windows and looted stores owned by Indians in the so-called Lane trading area. They dispersed when police arrived on the scene.

The reports say the violence occurred shortly after a memorial service was held for the civil rights lawyer Victoria Mxenge.

10 Indian Homes Burned

MB091010 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1005 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 9, SAPA — As the death toll in Durban's township violence rose by another 17 to 39 today, 300 blacks stormed the Phoenix Gandhi Settlement, burning down 10 houses. People living in the settlement fled and panic spread through Phoenix as the stick-waving mob, chanting "usuthu" [Zulu war cry referring to former King Cetshwayo], smashed windows and looted before burning down houses.

A "vigilante" group of 35 panga-armed Indians began burning houses "rather than let the blacks get them."

Residents of the Phoenix settlement had begun moving out of their homes this morning, fearing an attack on the settlement.

Civil rights activist, Professor Fatima Meer, who was at the settlement this morning, telephoned the *DAILY NEWS* to plead for help as she could not contact the police "and there is a mob heading for us." She said families were moving furniture out of the houses. Others were fleeing or waiting for trucks to move their belongings.

"Every now and again I hear a gunshot and some running." About a half an hour later the blacks arrived and burned down houses before being scattered by police.

At about 8:30am a group of about 35 Indians armed with pangas and sjamboks calling themselves the Phoenix boys smashed the windows of houses. When reporters asked why they were destroying Indian property they said they did not want the blacks to get them.

Elsewhere in Inanda crowds set up road blocks and stoned passing cars.

About 40 officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development waited outside the township for the police to clear the roads. Driving through Indanda, reporters saw looting from stores and supermarkets.

Meanwhile, hundreds of KwaMashu residents were stranded in the township today after buses and taxis stopped their services. Some managed to leave the township but were late for work today.

Residents said there were a number of incidents during the night as mobs looted and burnt shops in the area. They said the Zanwell Supermarket in B Section and a store next door had been burnt and looted late yesterday. The Bekezela Store in M Section was also looted and set alight. Development Board offices in G Secion were also set on fire last night, they said.

In Ntuzuma, a resident said groups of "impis" [Zulu warriors] with sticks were going from house to house early today, trying to persuade people to join them. "They are taking anybody. They say there are people they want to kill."

In contrast to yesterday, the entrance to Umlazi was quiet early today. The barricades had been removed, but the first, but the first kilometre into the township was strewn with rocks and fuel drums. Palls of smoke rose into the air in the township and police warned against entering the area. Two helicopters circled overhead and South African Defence Force elements were evident alongside police units.

Newlands East schoolchildren on their way to the Hillview Primary School this morning were put to flight by black youths.

Death Toll Reaches 41

MB091113 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Forty-one people have been killed in the Durban rioting so far. King Edward VIII Hospital reports a further three deaths of patients admitted to the wards. Carmel Rickard has the latest on the violence.

[Rickard] Of the 16 brought in dead last night, 14 were from Umlazi and 2 from KwaMashu. A total of 65 injured people were brought to the hospital during the night. Twenty-eight of them were suffering from gunshot wounds and were admitted to the hospital.

Incidents of violence meanwhile are continuing in Inanda. This morning an African shop was set alight by Indians, apparently in retaliation for the looting and buring in the area over the past few days. At the Phoenix Gandhi settlement this morning, sociology Professor Fatima Meer tried to call the police for help, when houses on the Settlement were set alight and looted. She said she feels concerned about the fact that police do not seem to be giving adequate protection to house owners.

Groups Said Arming

MB091423 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Looting and arson is continuing in Durban's townships and tension between Indians and Africans is high. The situation on the border of the Indian township of Phoenix and Inanda is particularly tense, and there has been a number of reports of opposing racial groups arming themselves to do battle. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] A Congress of South African Students [COSAS] meeting in Durban during lunch time has mandated two Progressive Federal Party members of parliament, Peter Gastrow and Roger Burrows, to try to set up a meeting between themselves, representatives of the two affected areas, and the SAP and SADF to try to defuse the situation. A Durban lawyer had also sent two telexes to the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, advising him of the situation and calling for the border to be heavily sealed by police.

Meanwhile, there have been new developments in KwaMashu. A television crew flew over the area at lunch time and filmed thousands of men with spears and shields entering the township. They were seen attacking people in the streets. There were similar claims from a number of people living in the area, who said they were being forced to join the marches or else they are attacked.

8 Aug Police Report

MB081902 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1834 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 8, SAPA — The police public relations division in Pretoria issued the following report of unrest incident since noon today:

In Soweto, a cold drink delivery vehicle was looted. A male youth was arrested.

At Mhluzi, near Middelberg, police and private vehicles were stoned. There were no injuries or arrests.

At townships near Port Elizabeth, an SAP member was attacked and injured by stone throwers who he dispersed with shotgun fire. Seven black males were arrested for stoning SAP vehicles, and a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

At Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a cold drink delivery vehicle was stoned and looted.

At the University of Cape Town, police dispersed an illegal gathering with quirts and arrested a number of white males, white females, black males and coloured males.

At Mitchells Plain, at Athlone, an illegal gathering was dispersed with tear smoke.

In townships near Durban — Inanda, Kwamashu, Umlazi and Phoenix the following incidents occurred:

— Shops were looted and vehicles and buildings stoned.

— Police used tear smoke, rubber bullets and shotgun fire to disperse these mobs.

— Four black females and 11 black men were arrested. Four of the men were wounded. A black female was fatally wounded.

— A community centre was extensively damaged by fire and the arsonists were dispersed with tear smoke, rubber bullets and shotgun fire.

— A private vehicle was gutted by fire while another was stoned. The driver of the latter vehicle fired at his attackers, fatally wounding a black woman.

— An illegal gathering at a school was dispersed.

— An SADF member was seriously wounded when he was stabbed by a black man. The attacker was shot dead by the police. The SADF member is in serious condition.

Report ends.

Further Incidents

MB090726 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0720 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 9, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period from 8pm last night to 8am today:

The number of people currently being held is 819 and the total arrested since the declaration of the state of emergency is 1500. To date 681 people have been released.

The following incidents of unrest occurred overnight:

At KwaMashu near Durban, police arrested a black man on a charge of public violence after a stonethrowing incident involving police vehicles.

In another incident, police dispersed stone-throwers with shotguns and tearsmoke. One black man was slightly wounded, medically treated and together with three others arrested on charges of public violence.

In Umlazi, police dispersed a stone-throwing mob with shotguns and tearsmoke. One black male was fatally wounded, two others were slightly wounded and arrested after medical treatment.

In Inanda, Phoenix, KwaMashu and Umlazi in the Durban area, police arrested 9 black males and 6 black females on charges of looting.

In Ackerville near Witbank, one black male was arrested on a charge of public violence after a stone-throwing incident involving police vehicles.

In Soweto, police arrested 2 black men after a private home had been petrol-bombed.

At Ratanda near Heidelberg, one black man was arrested while in the process of distributing pamphlets to residents inciting them not to pay their rent. In KwaNobuhle, police arrested 7 black males on charges of public violence after a stone-throwing incident following a funeral.

9 Aug Police Report

MB091136 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1134 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 9, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report for 0800am to 1200, issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

In Zwide, Port Elizabeth, a school was set alight. Minor damage resulted. There was no police action.

In Soweto, Johannesburg, a "coloured" male was arrested for intimidating school chidren. A private vehicle was stoned and set alight. Five black males were arrested.

In Port Eleizabeth, in KwaNobuhle, a delivery vehicle was found destroyed by fire.

In Inanda and Umlazi in Durban, a shop in each was burnt. Both were extensively damaged. Police dispersed the arsonists with tear smoke, rubber bullets and shotgun fire. Police vehicles were stoned. Total arrests in both incidents were: 17 black males and three black females.

In Soweto a municipal vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

Since the begining of the unrest in Durban, 22 people, (17 male ane five female), have been killed, all of them black. Fourteen women and 37 men, all black, have been wounded by SAP. Buildings destroyed — Indian shops, 22; other shops, 9; Indian houses, 13; other houses 1. Total arrests: black males 108 and black females 27.

7,000 Attend Mxenge Memorial Service in Durban
MB090606 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2321 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 8, SAPA — About 7,000 people attended an emotional memorial service for the murdered Durban civil rights lawyer, Mrs Victoria Mxenge, at the University of Natal, Durban, tonight.

The meeting, in the university's SRC [Student Representative Council] hall, was preceeded by a procession of about 60 priests accompanying Mrs Mxenge's coffin into the hall.

Mrs Mxenge, 43, the treasurer of the United Democratic Front in Natal and a defence lawyer in the treason trial in Pietermaritzburg in which several UDF members are appearing, was killed by four armed men who shot and axed her in the driveway of her Umlazi home last Thursday evening.

A UDF publicity secretary, introduced as a Mr Lechesa, told the meeting the organisation's chairman, Mr Curnick Ndlovu, had been arrested when the Durban UDF offices were raided today. "Why today, when he was supposed to chair ... this meeting to commemorate Victoria Mxenge?" Mr Lechesa asked.

"It is no accident that he was arrested. We wish to say: No matter how much effort they put into trying to destroy our organisation, those attempts will fail. We have no illusion about who is going to liberate us," he said.

Mr Lechesa said the people killed in rioting in the Durban area overnight "were not enough."

"You have to kill 20 million of us. You'll have to go on."

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Virgil Bonhomme, said the blame for the death of Mrs Mxenge and others was "at the door of Pretoria."

"You (the government) are guilty before God for the innocent blood spilled today in South Africa," he said.

Mrs Donsiwe Madlala, repesenting the National Organisation of Women, warned Mrs Mxenge's murderers "our struggle will not stop."

"Mrs Mxenge was murdered for her beliefs in freedom and peace for the people of South Africa," she said.

A group from the National Organisation of Women held a candle light vigil arround the coffin at the front of the hall during the meeting.

Freedom songs and shouts of "Viva Mandela," "Viva Sisulu," and "Viva Ahmed Katrada" were shouted during the meeting.

Mr John Greaves, of the United Committee of Concern, told the meeting, troops and police were tonight "guarding" the coloured suburb of Newlands East from the blacks in nearby KwaMashu.

"We don't need this dirty lowdown system to protect us .... from our brothers," Mr Greaves said. "We demand that they are immediately removed."

Other organisations which paid tribute to the murdered lawyer were the Democratic Lawyers Society, the Natal Indian Congress, the Azanian Students Organisation [Azaso], the Diakonia Church Group, the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference and the Release Mandela Committee, of which Mrs Mxenge was a founder member.

Dr Allan Boesak and Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley — both scheduled to address the meeting — were unable to attend.

Mrs Helen Josheph, vetern activist, also paid tribute to Mrs Mxenge, who leaves three cheldren.

Azaso's president, Mr Willie Ramokgopa, told the meeting that "Buthelezi's gangs" were responsible for the deaths of six people after a similar memorial meeting in the Umlazi township last night, and of harrasing Indian families in Inanda.

The crowd left the meeting peacefully singing freedom songs.

Police Arrest Cape Town University Students
MB081352 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1323 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 8, SAPA — Police arrested about 20 students in Rondebosch today after dispersing a group of nearly 1,000 with sjamboks and quirts near the Baxter Theatre. Police chased some students into the theatre complex.

The students, from UCT [University of Cape Town] and UWC [University of Western Cape], left the UCT campus at about 12.50pm, marching six abreast and many hiding their faces under jerseys and balaclavas.

They marched down Jameson Steps, under De Waal Drive and down Stanley Road.

Some carried posters referring to the state of emergency, and they chanted slogans.

"Botha is a terrorist" and "Forward we shall march to a people's government".

They were met at the bottom of Stanley Road by a convoy of police vehicles, including a Casspir, and were instructed by loudhailer to disperse.

Policemen in blue uniforms and helmets carried sjamboks and quirts.

The announcement said the gathering was illegal, and gave the students three minutes to disperse.

The students then turned and marched down Burg Road, past the Baxter Theatre, but the police vehicles had turned, and faced them at the corner of Burg and Main Roads.

A police officer told them they had "had their warning already" and policemen charged the crowd.

Some students had sat down in rows on the pavement.

A number were arrested and the main body retreated to the UCT administration block.

A vehicle carrying police photographers was stoned and a window smashed. A television crew's camera was apparently damaged in the stoning.

Outside the administration complex — which had been locked by a mesh gate over the main entrance — students were addressed by SRC [Student Representative Council] representatives, including Glenn Goosen and Max Ozinsky, and Nic Borain of NUSAS [National Union of South African Students].

Some students showed photographers marks on their backs from the beatings. A few students were seen huddled in tears.

Student representatives and Professor A.D. Carr, deputy vice-chancellor of UCT, negotiated with police officers after the arrests.

March on President's House

MB081658 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1849 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 8, SAPA — The University of Cape Town [UCT] students who were dispersed by police with quirts today were marching on Groote Schuur, the official residence of the state president, the vice president of the UCT SRC [Student Representative Council], Mr Colin Kahanovitz, said this afternoon.

He said in a statement issued on behalf of the SRC that the students, numbering about 1,000, had intended to put up placards protesting against the state of emergency on the fence around Groote Schuur.

He said several students were taken to hospital after police broke up the march outside the Baxter Theatre at Rondebosch, and that 22, including four SRC members, had been arrested.

Two people had broken hands.

Mr Kahanovitz said the students had seen their march as "an act of peaceful resistance."

"The students, who have been calling for an end to violence, have been met by the violence of the state.

"The SRC condemns the police action and calls for an end to the system of apartheid as the only means of stopping events such as those which occurred today."

Mr Kahanovitz told SAPA that after the march was dispersed, the students had regrouped on university property. After a meeting, they had resumed picketing above De Waal Drive.

Parents Group To Ask Red Cross Aid for Detainees

MB081401 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1310 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — The Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] is to ask the International Red Cross and Amnesty International to intercede on behalf of detainees and their families, a statement from the DPSC said today.

This follows the recent refusal by the commissioner of police, General P.J. Coetzee, to the DPSC's request for a meeting to discuss conditions of detention under the state of emergency.

The DPSC said in a press release today that the request for the meeting had been turned down by the commissioner, who said he was only prepared to respond to legal representatives and next-of-kin.

The committee said it had intended to use the meeting to request the immediate notification to next-of-kin of confirmation of detention and place where the detainee is being held.

The committee also wished to request co-operation from police with regard to receiving food parcels, clothing and money for detainees.

It said families were being frustrated by uncooperative authorities in locating their relatives, delivering necessities and arranging visits.

The committee also sought a number of assurances with regard to detainees. These include:

Hygienic and adequate cell conditions, exercise facilities in fresh air, medical attention and adquate food.

The DPSC also wished to discuss the ban on reading matter, study facilities, and solitary confinement.

The DPSC said: "Of great concern is the question of how more that 1300 detainees are being housed in isolation in already overcrowded prisons.

"Also the way the regulations read, detainees do not have the facility of supplementing their meager diet by receiving food parcels nor of purchasing food from prison shops; yet this facility is available to convicted prisoners."

Press Reaction, Commentary on Emergency

MB091052 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 8 August carries an analysis by Sam Mabe in which he states "the moves by President P.W. Botha to engage in secret talks with influential blacks in an attempt to defuse the current unrest and to find long-term solutions to the country's political problems are doomed to fail." Mabe says leaders who enjoy popular support are not prepared

to talk to the government until certain conditions, for instance the release of political prisoners, have been met, and furthermore, many "feel that it is unsafe to engage in secret talks, as this could cost them their credibility and place their lives in danger."

According to the article, "Mr Botha is using agents of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) to approach various leaders for the meetings." A "well-known Soweto educationist" said he turned down the NIS invitation because "talking in secret can create all sorts of suspicions and they can put us in a very difficult position with our people." Murphison Morobe, UDF acting publicity secretary, said no UDF leader has been approached for talks with the president, and was emphatic that "the UDF would not even consider such an invitation." Azanian People's Organization President Ishmael Mkhabela "describes secret talks with the government as a conspiracy against the popular liberation movement and its leadership," Mabe says. "Azapo would not agree to be singled out as a group or as a movement to the exclusion of other popular forces such as the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania and the ANC."

Mabe notes: "Now the government is beginning to see the importance of dialogue with black leaders, except that it is going about it in the wrong way. It does make diplomatic sense for a government to want to talk secretly in certain situations, but using officials of the NIS to contact leaders to be spoken with might not be the best of ideas that Mr Botha could have used. Any black person known to have had secret contact with the NIS or even the security police, is viewed with suspicion, to put it mildly." Mabe suggests that Bishop Tutu, because of his position as a church leader and the role he has played in the country's politics, "is the only credible leader who can speak to the government without placing his credibility at risk."

The editorial on the same page questions why the state president "finds time to undertake a goodwill tour of the homelands and speak to his lackeys, when there is a crying need for him to have consultations with black leaders in urban areas who have credibility." The editorial says Botha is wasting his time talking to "non-consequential homeland leaders" so that he can tell the world the government is engaged in dialogue with the country's population groups, especially after he refused to meet with Bishop Desmond Tutu, who "currently holds center stage in the townships," whose "influence is remarkably effective", and who should have been the "first person to indulge Mr Botha and other government spokesmen in dialogue."

The editorial goes on to say it finds the government's plans to speak secretly to urban black leaders "simply irresponsible." "In the first place," it notes, "no black person who is sensible is going to take a chance of consorting or just speaking with people from the secret agencies of this country." It goes on to ask: "In the second place, why should there be secrecy? Why is it impossible to have people speak out in public, have a debate with the government which can be witnessed and followed by the rest of us?"

In another article, the *SOWETAN* reports on a Johannesburg meeting of representatives from 24 black trade unions to discuss forming "a giant federation aimed at fighting oppression and exploitation from management." The report notes that the atmosphere at the meeting was tense both because of the government's emergency regulations and the absence from the meeting of the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Congress of Trade Unions. "Sources close to the meeting disclosed that the majority of unions did not see the federation as complete" without the other unions, and it was not expected that a date for the inauguration of the federation could be agreed upon.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 8 August reports comments by Dr Alex Boraine of the Progressive Federal Party that "South Africans didn't know half of what was really going on in the country." He said: "On a recent visit to the United States, I saw bestialities on TV screens in news reports from South Africa which were never shown in this country." He said the current unrest could be traced to the new constitution, which excludes blacks from the decision making process. He said people in the government are aware of black anger, but "instead of showing compassion they resort to militarisation and strong-arm tactics", and predicted that the government would increasingly depend on military might rather than real reform.

In another article, the paper reports PFP member Brian Goodall as saying "militancy among blacks was due almost entirely to economic deprivation and that it would worsen if unemployment reached a projected 50 percent by the year 2000." Goodall also notes that the tricameral political system which excludes blacks has created a "fertile climate for political agitation." Another PFP member notes President Botha "should not waste his time talking to Skosana [chief minister of the KwaNdebele homeland], but should be arranging to negotiate with Nelson Mandela and other recognised leaders."

In its editorial in the same issue, *THE STAR* says "there's hope for South Africa yet," and applauds the "voices of reason" which help to defuse explosive situations. It cites U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz' apparent softening of his views following talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha; Chief Buthelezi's promise to support President Botha if he institutes "genuine reform"; President Reagan's apparent appreciation of the RSA security problems; and the Austrian Government announcement that it seeks "constructive contact" with South Africa. It also notes Bishop Tutu's exchange with a police colonel at the Daveytown funeral procession which resulted in the provision of bus transport for mourners who would have broken the law by marching. These voices of reason "help set a climate for dialogue. But then serious negotiation must begin before they are drowned out again," the newspaper notes.

In a front-page article, *THE STAR* notes that "the recession is forcing many individuals and companies to go under" and that bankruptcies from February to April this year averaged 7.37 a day. The number of liquidations has risen by nearly 93 percent since 1980, the newspaper said. In another article, the paper reports South African Airways may have to cancel certain international flights because of a sharp decline in passengers and says: "This has been especially noticeable in traffic from the United States, where South Africa has been receiving negative publicity."

The newspaper also carries a report by its Washington correspondent Neil Lurssen on Senator Richard Lugar's attempts to enlist

Secretary of State George Shultz' support for his proposed economic sanctions bill. Lugar "argued that the legislation, which seeks to aid South African blacks through educational and business grants, as well as ban U.S. bank loans and Krugerrand sales and stop nuclear energy and computer exports, would actually curb the powerful move in the U.S. toward disinvestment from South Africa. It would enable American businessmen to continue to operate in South Africa and to use their economic clout to help bring about positive change and power sharing." Lurssen says an informed source told him "Mr Shultz did not flatly say no to Senator Lugar — and nor did he say yes."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 August in an editorial entitled "Afrikaner State," states that "the ideal of an own state is deeply ingrained in the Afrikaner's spirit of nationalism." It was this possibility of uniting all Arikaners under one flag that led to union in 1910, instead of pressing for a federation between the former Boer Republic and the two British colonies, the paper notes. A group of people in the Orange Free State recently discussed the revival of the two Boer republics but, the editorial says, "unfortunately this is not a workable ideal," since the territory proposed for the Afrikaner state is shared with millions of urban blacks, people who cannot be wished away. "A true home for the Afrikaner can only be assured in one way: by recognizing the problems and solving them." Other inhabitants of South Africa must also realize they cannot wish others away, the editorial says: "We are obliged to work out a future together that will satisfy all."

In its editorial, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 1 August expresses puzzlement over the attitude of the Reagan administration. "It keeps on claiming that it is standing by its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa. But how it can apply that policy when its ambassador isn't there and our ambassador designate has to kick his heels in Washington, waiting to present his credentials, is something we cannot fathom." The paper also says there is no sign of President Reagan doing anything to dissuade the Senate from imposing sanctions against South Africa, and asserts "the truth of the matter is that any form of sanctions would be bad, since it would set a precedent which could mean further action against South Africa if we don't satisfy the president with the changes we make in the next 18 months. And what would satisfy him — or put it another way, what would satisfy the American Congress?" If the President really wants to give constructive engagement a chance to produce further results, says the editorial, he should do two things: use his powerful influence to block sanctions in congress or veto any sanctions measure, even one that is not "excessive", and he should send Mr Nickel back very soon.

Barbed Wire Placed Around Netherlands Embassy

MB081407 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1102 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 8, SAPA — Police have erected rows of barbed wire outside the Netherland's Embassy in Pretoria, where the Dutch fugitive, Mr Klaas de Jonge, has been given asylum for the past three weeks, an embassy spokesman confirmed today.

The spokesman said the embassy had still received no reaction from the Netherland's Government concerning Mr de Jonge, who police handed over to the embassy on July 19.

Special facilities, including beds and a cooking apparatus, were installed in the embassy to cater for Mr de Jonge, and up to two members of the embassy personnel stay with him after hours.

The South African Government has requested that Mr de Jonge be handed back to the authorities, to face charges under the Arms and Ammunition Act. It is alleged Mr de Jonge helped establish arms caches in South Africa for terrorist activity.

Security police are keeping a 24-hour watch on the embassy premises, situated in the first two storeys of the Nedbank Building in central Pretoria.

Police installed three rows of barbed wire on the ground floor of an enclosed courtyard on the north side of the building last night, eyewitnesses said.

The embassy spokesman confirmed that the barbed wire had been erected.

The spokesman said the area around the embassy was quiet during the night, and that the police had in no way disturbed the embassy's daily routine.

De Jonge Safe Conduct Asked

MB081637 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Our correspondent in Amsterdam reports that the Dutch Foreign Ministry has asked the South African Government to grant a safe conduct to Mr Klaas de Jonge, who is in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria.

According to our correspondent, this will make it possible for Mr de Jonge to be included when the embassy moves to new premises in 2 weeks time. Mr de Jonge was handed over to the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria on the 19th of last month after being arrested by the South African Security Police.